THE

TRADESMAN;

OR,

COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VI.] MARCH 1, 1811. [No. 33.

METHOD OF HEATING MANUFACTORIES OR ROOMS BY STEAM.

WE have more than once noticed the modern applications of steam, not only to various household uses, but as a mechanical power, and applicable to various branches of manufacture. The method of heating rooms, particularly at our extensive cotton and linen manufactories, has been adopted some years since, and was the method and economy thereof more generally diffused, there is not a doubt but it would greatly tend to the present consumption of coal. We, therefore, think it worthy of a place in "The Tradesman," by reading the method of M. Snodgrass, of Renfrew, for this purpose, and to whom a premium was granted by the Society of Arts and Manufactures.

In April 1798 he was engaged by G. Macintosh and David Dale, Esqrs. to manage a cotton mill near Dornoch, in the county of Sutherland. He remained in Glasgow for six months after this, superintending the construction of machinery for the mill. During this period he was led to consider of a cheap method of heating the mill, as he had learnt that fuel was extremely scarce and dear in the country in which the mill was situated. It was evident that none of the methods which he had seen practised could be applied, but at an enormous expense; and his experience had pointed out to him important defects and inconveniences in them all. Having observed a

mode of drying muslins by wrapping them round hollow metal cylinders, filled with steam, practised at the bleach-fields near Glasgow, it occurred to him, that by means of a proper apparatus, steam might be applied to heat a cotton mill, or any other large manufactory. It was evident that this not only would be an economical mode of producing heat in large works, so far as fuel was concerned, but that it would prevent the danger of fire, to which such works, when heated in the usual manner, are much exposed. He communicated his notions to a number of cotton spinners and others, from whose suggestions he expected assistance; but he met with nothing but discouragement, the project being every where treated lightly, or pronounced to be impracticable. Strongly impressed, however, with the advantages of the plan, the memorialist persevered in his resolution to make trial of it, and ordered tin pipes to be made for the purpose. These he erected in the mill in May 1799. When filled with steam they at once produced the necessary degree of heat; but the pipes, having been damaged in the carriage, proved not sufficiently strong. Indeed the memorialist was immediately sensible that their position was unfavourable. With a view to some conveniences in point of room, they had been carried up diagonally in one end of the mill, whence the upper sides of the pipes became sooner heated than the lower, which caused an unequal expansion. The water arising from the steam condensed in the pipes in its return to the boiler, and also obstructed the steam in its ascent. In order to remedy these defects the pipes were altered, and erected in a perpendicular position; and certain tubes were connected with them, to carry off the water arising from condensation.

At the gable end of the spinning rooms is a space of seventeen feet inclosed by an outer gable, and containing the water wheel, the staircase, and small rooms for the accommodation of the work. In this space the furnace and boiler are placed on the ground, in which there is nothing peculiar; they may be of any convenient form. The feeding apparatus, &c. are in every respect the same as in the boiler of a common steam engine. A circular copper boiler, two feet diameter, by two feet deep, containing thirty gallons of water, with a large copper head, as a reservoir for the steam, was found to answer in the present instance. The steam is conveyed from the boiler through the gable, by a copper pipe, into a larger tin pipe horizontally; from which it passes into perpendicular pipes by small

bent copper tubes. The perpendicular pipes are connected under the garret floor by other small horizontal tubes, for the more easy circulation of the steam. At the farther extremity of the centre perpendicular pipe there is a valve falling inwards to prevent a vacuum being formed on the cooling of the apparatus; the consequence of which would be the crushing of the pipes by the pressure of the atmosphere. Similar valves are also placed near the top of the other perpendicular pipes; and from the middle one a small pipe passes through the roof, and is furnished with a valve, opening outwards, to suffer the air to escape while the pipes are filling with steam, or the steam itself to escape when the charge is too high.

The water condensed in the perpendicular pipes trickles down their sides into the three funnels, the necks of which may either pass through, or in a line with the conducting pipe into the copper tube to the boiler. The conducting pipe is itself so much inclined as to cause the water to run along it back through the gable to the boiler, which stands five feet lower than this tube. It is material to return the water to the boiler, as, being nearly at a boiling heat, a considerable expense of fuel is thereby saved.

The large pipes are ten inches in diameter, and are made of the second kind of tinned iron plates. The dimensions of the smaller tubes may be varied without inconvenience. The perpendicular pipes serve as pillars for the support of the house, those in the lower floor resting on stones. The lower story pipes are seven inches diameter, the top six; the thickness of the metal three-eighths of an inch. When a steam engine is used for other purposes, the steam thereof may also be taken from the same boiler.

The apparatus erected as here described has been found sufficiently strong, and has required no material repairs since the first alterations were made. The leading object in the instance under consideration being to save fuel, in order to derive as much heat as possible from a given quantity of fuel, the flue from the furnace, which heats the boiler, is conveyed into common stone pipes placed in the gable. These are erected so as to prevent any danger of fire. The steam with this auxiliary communicates a heat of about seventy degrees to the mill, the rooms of which are fifty feet long, thirty-two feet and a half wide, and eight feet and a half high, except the lower story and garret; the former of which is eleven, and the latter seven feet high. The rooms warmed in this manner are much more wholesome and

agreeable than those heated by the best constructed stoves, being perfectly free from vapour or contaminated air.

By various experiments it appears, that the expense of fuel is scarcely one-half of what is necessary to produce the same degree of heat with the best constructed stoves. The memorialist was the better able to make the comparison, since he had previously had five years experience of cotton mills on what was, at that time, reckoned the most approved plan.

After having ascertained these results, the memorialist, in 1800, drew a plan similar to that presented to the Society, and sent it to Glasgow to his employers, who were very doubtful of the success of the scheme. They immediately published the discovery in the Glasgow newspapers, inviting cotton spinners, and others interested, to inspect the plan. In consequence of this public intimation of the method having been successfully practised, a number of cotton spinners turned their attention to it, and adopted it with various modifications, according to the convenience of their mills, or their notions of improvement.

The memorialist afforded to every person who desired it, all the information on the subject which he possessed. His general recommendations were to detach the condensed water, in returning it to the boiler, as much as possible from the steam; and where tin pipes, or others of similar strength, were used, to secure them carefully with safety valves.

There are obvious defects in the application of the principle, as practised in the instance described above. Of some of these the memorialist was perfectly aware at the time of the first construction of the apparatus, though it was out of his power to remedy them; and he has thought it proper to give a detail of the first successful experiment exactly as it took place.

From the pipes being all in one end of the house, the heat was unequally diffused, and a considerable time elapsed, after their being first heated, before it reached the other end of the rooms. But, as the mill had barely room enough for the spinning machinery, it was impossible to erect the pipes in any other situation, or to convey them along the rooms, so as to produce a more equal distribution of heat. This, however, can be so easily effected, when there are no obstacles, such as have been mentioned, that it is scarcely necessary to enter into any detail of the means. It may be barely mentioned

that the memorialist has fitted up the apparatus in two cotton mills, which are now under his management, belonging to George Houston, Esq. and Co. of Johnstone, in a manner which completely distributes the heat. In one of these mills, consisting of six stories, a lying pipe of cast iron, five inches in diameter, is carried along the middle of the lower story, about two feet from the ceiling, with a small declivity to carry off the water. This pipe heats the story in which it is placed. Tin pipes, seven and a half inches diameter, communicating with this lying pipe, are carried up perpendicularly through all the floors to the top of the house at the distance of seven feet from each other, and form a line of heated columns in the middle of each room. The same general plan has been followed in the other mill. But there are several irregularities in the building, which require a little variation of the contrivances for diffusing the heat to every quarter. Some of the rooms having been added since the first erection of the mill, are connected with the main body of the building awkwardly. Into these the steam is carried by lying pipes, slightly inclined, and communicating with the principal apparatus. The steam may afterwards be distributed by other pipes in any way that is thought convenient. The memorialist has found no difficulty in conveying, by such means, the steam necessary to produce the degree of heat required in every variety of situation.

In the former of the last mentioned mills, the perpendicular pipes are connected under the ceiling of the garret by a pipe two and a half inches diameter, slightly inclined, the extremities of which pass through the walls of the house, and are provided with valves opening outwards. A connecting pipe, with similar valves, is placed under the ceiling of the third story. These are intended for the more easy circulation of the steam: but the memorialist found, from experience, that with all these aids, the filling of the perpendicular pipes with steam was attended with some difficulty. The steam, when first thrown in, passes up the perpendicular pipe nearest to the boiler, and being specifically lighter than air, occupies the upper part of the apparatus, compressing the air in the lower part of the rest of the pipes. The resistance of the air will thus for a long time prevent the pipes from being completely heated: but this difficulty is easily obviated by having a valve or valves opening outwards, at the lowest part of the apparatus, through which the air, when compressed by the steam, is suffered to escape. In the mill just mentioned, the lying

cast iron pipe in the first story is carried through the gables of the mill, and furnished with valves for the egress of the air. It is unnecessary to repeat, that the same valves serve for the discharge of the air in heating the apparatus, and of the steam itself, when its expansive force becomes too great. In both mills each of the perpendicular pipes is provided with a valve, to prevent a vacuum; and in the second mill the lying pipes for carrying the steam into the detached rooms have each two valves, one opening inwards, and the other outwards.

QUERY ON THE MANUFACTURE OF SOAP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN some of your former numbers, I remember reading the method of manufacturing soap, and if I mistake not, it was recommended as being practicable for the use of private families. But I was much struck the other day, observing in a newspaper, a sale advertised of the effects of a considerable soap boiler, and amongst other articles several hundred casks of ROSIN. Now this ingredient was not noticed in your account of the manufacture of the article of soap, and I should wish to be informed through the medium of your Magazine, if this ingredient is in use, and the real purport of such admixture, as I strongly suspect it is an adulteration crept into the manufacture, prejudicial to the necessary qualities of soap.

TRUTH.

Islington, 1st February, 1811.

ACCOUNT OF THE GOLD COAST OF AFRICA.

[Communication made by Henry Meredith, Esq. to the Secretary of the African Institution, dated Winnebah, 20th December, 1809, and containing Answers to the "Queries relative to Africa," as they respect that district of the Gold Coast called the Agoona country, in which Winnebah is situated.]

THE Agoona country, of which Winnebah forms a part, extends about twenty miles in length from east to west, and about fifteen

miles in breadth; being situated btween 5 deg. and 6 deg. 30 min. of north latitude. The sea forms its boundary on the south: on the west, north, and east, it is bounded by the countries of Akron, Adgumakoon, Assin, Akim, and Akra. The aspect of the country varies considerably. In some places it is flat, and rather marshy; in others it rises into hills; in some it runs into open plains of considerable extent, while in others it is richly covered with wood. The climate is esteemed to be comparatively healthy; it certainly is more temperate than that of many other places on the same line of coast. The height of the thermometer is usually from 75 deg. to 85 deg. In the rainy season it has been observed as low as 73 deg. The seasons may be divided into the tornado, the rainy, and the dry. The tornado* season commences in March, and continues about two months. The rainy season begins about the end of May, and ends in August. The dry season follows, and continues, with trifling variations,

---

* "Tornadoes are violent gusts of wind which come from the eastward, attended by thunder, lightning, and, in general, heavy rain. The violence of the wind seldom continues longer than half an hour; but the scene, during the time it continues, may be considered as one of the most awfully sublime in nature. Its approach is foretold by certain appearances, which enable people to be on their guard. A dark cloud, not larger than 'a man's hand,' is just observed on the verge of the eastern horizon. Faint flashes of lightning, attended sometimes by very distant thunder, are then seen to vibrate in quick succession. The clouds in that quarter become gradually more dense and black; they also increase in bulk, and appear as if heaped on each other. The thunder, which at first was scarcely noticed, or heard only at long intervals, draws nearer by degrees; and becomes more frequent and tremendous. The blackness of the cloud increases, until a great part of the heavens seems wrapped in the darkness of midnight; and it is rendered still more awful by being contrasted with a gleam of light which generally appears in the western horizon. Immediately before the attack of the tornado, there is either a light breeze, scarcely perceptible, from the westward, or, as is more common, the air is perfectly calm and unusually still. Men and animals fly for shelter; and, 'while expectation stands in horror,' the thundering storm in an instant bursts from the clouds. It is impossible for language to convey a just idea of the uproar of the elements which then takes place. The temperature of the air is greatly affected by a tornado. It becomes cool and clear; and it is not unusual for the thermometer to suffer a deposition of eight or ten degrees within two or three minutes after the storm has come on. After a tornado, the body feels invigorated and more active, and the mind recovers much of that elasticity which long continued heat tends to impair."

throughout the remainder of the year; that is to say, from August till March. About the end of December or beginning of January in every year, and sometimes in February, a land wind of a very peculiar nature, called the Harmallan, continues to blow for four, six, or eight days, and sometimes for a fortnight. It is chiefly remarkable for its cold and chilling effects on the human frame, and for the very extraordinary degree of dryness which it produces; the process of evaporation, while it lasts, proceeding with astonishing rapidity.

Near the sea the soil is in many places light and sandy, and therefore unfavourable to the cultivation of most articles of tropical produce.* And where it is of a different description, many plants are found not to thrive, in consequence, as is supposed, partly of the coldness and humidity of the sea-breezes, or south-west winds, which meet with nothing on the shore to mitigate their severity; and partly because the air is there impregnated with saline particles thrown up by a constant and generally violent surf. About two or three miles from the sea, the soil is found to be much more productive; and it gradually improves as it recedes, till, at the distance of six or eight miles from the shore, it is so fertile as to be well adapted for the growth of almost every article of tropical culture. The climate at this distance is also improved, and so temperate as to favour the cultivation of European plants and seeds. The articles which succeed best near the sea, are rice, sugar-cane, and cotton.

The only mineral production which has hitherto been discovered in this country, is gold; their method of procuring which the natives endeavour to conceal from Europeans. They are obviously very ignorant of the proper means of searching for mineral bodies, or of working them when discovered.

The domestic animals are sheep, goats, hogs, dogs, cats, common fowls, &c. Those in a wild state are, tigers, leopards, hyenas, buffaloes, hogs, deer, hares, ant-bears, musk-cats, squirrels, alligators, monkeys, snakes, &c.

There is but little timber in this country applicable to ship-building; but there are several kinds well adapted for house-building and cabinet ware, and other useful and ornamental purposes; though not in any great abundance. Besides these, its chief vegetable produc-

* Such a soil and situation, it is apprehended, would be peculiarly suited to the cultivation of the sea-island cotton of Georgia.

tions are, maize (of which there are two crops in the year), millet, yams, cassada, sweet potatoes, plantanes, bananas, sugar-cane, rice, cotton, pepper, and pulse of various kinds, cabbages, ochra, eschallots, &c. besides oranges, pine-apples, and other tropical fruits. All these articles are more or less cultivated by the natives of Agoona. Their land, however, is for the most part capable of producing all other articles usually reared between the tropics. Their present system of agriculture, indeed, is very rude and defective; but it might be greatly improved, by introducing among them horses and horned cattle, and proper implements of husbandry, as well as useful seeds and plants; provided they had at the same time the benefit of the enlightened example and instruction of intelligent Europeans, who might be induced to engage in agricultural pursuits: and provided also, their industry was excited and encouraged by suitable rewards.

At present, all the land in the country forms a common stock, and no part of it can be appropriated by any individual except during the time he actually cultivates it. There are extensive tracts of unoccupied land; not above a tenth part of the whole being in cultivation. Any native of Agoona, who chooses to clear and cultivate any portion of this unoccupied land, becomes the exclusive possessor of it for the time; but if he should afterwards allow it to lie waste, he ceases to have any peculiar claim to it; it may be occupied by any other individual.

ON THE MOST SENSIBLE RE-ACTIVES FOR MURIATIC ACID, CARBONIC ACID, SULPHURIC ACID, AND AMMONIA.

[FROM ANNALES DE CHIMIE.]

In the researches on the pretended formation of muriatic acid in water, by the influence of the Galvanic pile, it is without doubt of great importance to be acquainted with a re-agent very sensible to this acid, in order to be enabled to discover the first traces of it, and to follow its successive increase. Hitherto we have generally employed a solution of nitrate of silver for this purpose. This re-agent is undoubtedly extremely sensible to this acid. Kirwan maintains that by this means we may even discover a portion of it when diluted

by 108333 parts of water; yet it is still much surpassed by a solution of mild nitrate of mercury, prepared cold. One part of muriatic acid, or 1.15 of specific gravity, diluted with 70000 parts of water, is feebly announced by a slight opaline hue; when diluted with 80000 times its weight of water, it is concealed from this re-active, as well as all others, except mild nitrate of mercury, which very sensibly troubles the water also weakly acidulated. The sensibility of this re-agent goes so far, that even one-three hundred thousandth part of a grain of muriatic acid of 1.15 is announced by a slight thickness in the water, containing this infinitely small quantity. By reflecting on the (I may say) absolute indissolubility of mild muriate of mercury, I have been led to the experiments concerning this re-agent.

It is also at the same time the most sensible re-agent for ammoniac. One part of the latter, diluted with 30000 parts of water, is discoverable by a slight blackish yellow shade, by the addition of the solution of nitrate of mercury at the minimum of oxydation.

Lime or barytes water is generally regarded as the re-agent most sensible to carbonic acid. I have found that the solution of acetate of lead surpasses them. I was accidentally led to observe this fact; some distilled water that I had kept in a cellar not very deep, and in which there were no other fermented liquors, was rendered very sensibly turbid by the addition of this dissolution. Kirwan has stigmatised the acetate of lead as being deceitful, because its dissolution, principally when a little stale, is sometimes rendered turbid with pure distilled water. But it is not deceitful, for the water is not pure; as it always, when this is the case, contains a little carbonic acid. I have prepared distilled water entirely free from carbonic acid, and have never found that it became turbid either with lime-water or the solution of acetate of lead. I have treated it with a few drops of carbonic acid, and the water was so weakly acidulated, that it did not at all redden turnsol paper, nor render lime-water turbid. But the solution of acetate of lead was very sensibly whitened. The acetate of lead is much less sensible to other acids. A solution of sulphuric acid, of 1.85 diluted with 100000 parts of water, which acts very sensibly on turnsol paper, is not troubled by the acetate of lead. It is barytes-water that discovers one-seventy-thousandth part of its weight in water acidulated by sulphuric acid, and which surpasses in sensibility all the other re-agents for this acid.

Thus the mild nitrate of mercury is a re-agent almost as sensible for

phosphoric acid as for muriatic acid, with the sole difference, that the precipitate by the first dissolves in an excess of phosphoric and nitric acid, whilst the precipitate by the latter is absolutely indissoluble by any acid whatever.

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT OF MEMEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AT a time when the trade to the Baltic seems very likely to be entirely interrupted, it may be interesting to your readers to have some particulars of one of the fifteen principal ports in that sea, which for years past has carried on a very extensive trade with this country, and from whence an idea may be formed of the loss sustained by Great Britain during such an interruption.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

MEMEL, a frontier town of East Prussia, distant three miles from the frontiers of Prussia, eighteen miles from Konigsberg, twelve miles from Tilsit, and twelve miles from Liebau, contains 9000 inhabitants. It has a very excellent harbour, convenient to contain 2000 ships at a time. It is not a century ago, that the trade carried on, was very insignificant; a mere accident gave rise to its extension, and made it afterwards the first trading port in Prussia. About the year 1730, large quantities of timber were driven from Dantzig on shore near Memel, and afterwards shipped from thence direct to Holland. Hitherto no exports of wood had taken place, but this circumstance induced Henry Bordansy, a merchant of Memel, to build the first saw mills, for which purpose he got people from Holland; this enterprising young man carried on solely the export of timber and deals to Great Britain for some years, by which means he gained an immense property, and induced more to follow his example, so that about the year 1750 trade was increased considerably. In the year 1762, the Russians invested Memel, and the Swedes from the sea side did some damage to the harbour; nevertheless, since that period

Memel has increased its trade every year, which now chiefly consists in the exports of timber and deals to Great Britain. The harbour is one of the finest in the Baltic, with a lighthouse at the entrance. There are at present twenty-four mills and very large stocks of timber, and all kind of wood articles in the merchants yards. The following is a statement of the exports and imports of the year 1805.

EXPORTS.	£	IMPORTS.	£	SHIPS ENTERED.	Ships.	Lasts.
Timber, amount	300,000	British Manufac.	2,000	British	691	101,780
Masts, pieces....	120	—— Carriages	1,000	Prussian...	227	26,830
Deals, shok.....	3,717	Porter, tons.....	1,500	Papenburg .	40	1,960
Oak plank	10	Coals, Newcastle .	2,350	Danes	39	1,610
Oak staves	1,280	Salt, lasts	2,500	Swedes	22	1,020
Fir	1,010	Rum, pipes.....	120	Mecklenburg	12	600
Lathwood, fathoms	2,348	Wines	200	Hambro' ..	4	500
Flax, stones	79,390	Vinegar, &c.	100	Lubeck....	4	190
Hemp	11,575	Herrings, barrels.	1,600	Oldenburgh	3	160
Wheat, lasts	1,931	Chalk	1,500	Russians ..	2	150
Rye	2,658	Pitch	50	Bremen....	1	30
Barley	796	Tar	900			
Pease	210	Iron, stones.....	25,000		1,075	134,830
Oats.....	127	Sugar, lb.....	50,690			
Linseed, crush ...	2,046	Coffee	42,083			
——, sowing, barrels.....	2,397	Tea	1,070			
Calf skins, decker	9,271	Tobacco	5,251			
Goat	1,321	Indigo.....	781			
Horse hides	989					
Matts	3,297					
Yarn, shok	205					

QUERY ON A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS our ingenious French neighbours, through the old adage of "necessity being the mother of invention," are so busily employed in finding out substitutes for colonial produce, I have observed in one of the foreign journals mention made of a successful substitute for coffee as well as sugar.

This plant they call the *Astragalus Bæticus*, and is represented as cultivated in great quantities near the town of Schoenberg, in Moravia, that it is sown in April and gathered in September, and as re-

quiring but little labour. The seed is represented as treated in the same manner as Arabian coffee, and that many judges affirm that it is deficient only in smell, that the taste of it approaches that of real coffee nearer than any other vegetable.

Now, Mr. Editor, as I have read in your former number a Natural History of Coffee, perhaps you are furnished with particulars respecting this plant, and if it is congenial to a British climate.

A. G.

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF TIN.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE MONITEUR, 7TH JAN. 1811.]

THE manufacture of tin of good quality has for a length of time been an unprofitable concern. As far back as 1766, the old French government endeavoured, by every means in their power, to encourage this manufactory, and particularly in 1779 at an establishment for that purpose near St. Omer's, which, in 1782, was taken immediately under the cognizance and patronage of the state; but even in this manner it did not succeed, and France was constrained to remain in the same situation with respect to the manufacture of tin as it was half a century before.

The preparation of this metal did not appear to present great difficulties, and the only care seemed to be necessary in properly scouring the plates of iron ready for the preparation of tinning; washing them with nitrous acid, diluted with water, or sprinkling them with sal ammoniac, after which they are to be plunged vertically into a cauldron of pewter in fusion, when the plates are finished by rubbing them with fine saw dust or bran to polish them with.

But, notwithstanding the simplicity of the manufacture, there are certain degrees of preparation very difficult to succeed always, so as to cause the pewter to adhere and combine itself regularly with the iron, at least with the same degree of perfection as acquired by the manufacturers of that article in England.

To overcome these difficulties the different societies for the encouragement of the arts and manufactures in France have offered prizes, and one of three hundred francs was adjudged, in September 1809, to M. Delloge, of Huy, who some time before had received several

premiums for the quantity of boxes of tin he had produced at his manufactory; and which also enabled him to rival, in point of price, the same production from a foreign market. Since this time several other manufactories of the same article have been established with equal success in different parts of the kingdom, and most of them have received either premiums or medals.

The goodness of the tin is distinguished by its malleability, the equal thickness of the sheets, and regularity of its tinning; the tin plates now produced at the manufactories of Huy, Bains, Vaucluse, and Dilling, have all these qualities, and being employed in the most difficult works, such as hemispheres, ovals, reflectors, plates, dishes, and they have been found to answer the most sanguine expectations, and compared with the same productions of foreign countries they are found to be equal in all respects.

In 1788, 1789, England supplied the whole of the tin that was consumed in France. But we shall now very shortly be enabled to supply our neighbours.

METHOD OF BLEACHING COTTON THREAD.

[FROM THE FRENCH OF C. CHAPTAL, JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE.]

THE successful experiments made by Berthollet in bleaching vegetable goods by means of the oxymuriatic acid seem to have brought this art nearly to a state of perfection, but this method is not in every instance equally economical; it requires to be performed by skilful operators, in order that the goods may not be affected by a ley too corrosive, or applied at an improper time; independent of which consideration it is desirable that every process should be completely disclosed, in order that the artist may choose such means as may best suit his purpose. This consideration has induced the publication of the following simple and economical process for bleaching cotton thread.

At the height of about four decimetres and an half above the grate of a common furnace, a copper boiler is placed, of a round form, five decimetres in depth, and one and a third of a decimetre in diameter. The projecting rim of the boiler, which is about two decimetres, rests upon the brickwork of the furnace; the remainder of

the kiln is raised of free stone, and forms an oval boiler or digester about two metres in height, and its width, when measured at the centre, is about one metre and a third.

The upper part of this vessel has a round orifice about half a metre in diameter, which is closed when necessary by a large moveable stone, or by a copper lid adapted for the purpose. On the flanck of the copper vessel, which forms the bottom of this digester, a grating is laid, which consists of bars of wood, placed near enough to prevent the cotton that is put on them from falling through, and sufficiently strong to support the weight of eight hundred kilogrammes; (for reducing the French weights and measures into English, the reader is referred to the Phil. Trans. Vol. 58, p. 326.)

When this structure is completed, the cotton thread having been previously divided into parcels or hanks, is slightly impregnated with a solution of soda, rendered caustic by lime. This operation is performed in a trough of wood or stone, and as soon as the cotton is sufficiently impregnated with the alkaline liquor, it is conveyed to the digester, and piled upon the wooden grate. In this situation the exuding liquor runs through the bars into the copper boiler, where it forms a stratum of fluid, and allows the whole mass to be heated without danger of burning either the cotton or the metal. The alkaline ley is composed of Alicant soda, one-tenth part of the weight of the cotton in quantity.

After the cotton is properly disposed in the boiler, and the cover is put on, and very little issue left for the disengaged vapours, in order that they may acquire a greater degree of heat, and act more powerfully on the cotton. When the digester is charged, the fire lighted in the furnace, and the ley submitted to a gentle ebullition from twenty to thirty-six hours, it is then suffered to cool, the cover taken off, the cotton carefully washed, and exposed on the bleaching ground for two or three days, by spreading it on frames during the day, and on the grass at night.

Thus the cotton acquires a beautiful degree of whiteness; and if some portions should accidentally remain unbleached, which may happen from its not having been equally and completely impregnated with the ley, those portions must be replaced, and subjected to a second operation, or left in the bleach field for some day longer.

P.

HISTORY OF CINNAMON.

CINNAMON, according to Linnæus, is of the order of MONOGYNIA, and a species of the *Laurus*, or bay tree. It is a native of Ceylon, and hath a large root divided into many branches covered with a bark, which, on the outer side, is of a greyish brown, and on the inside has a reddish cast. The wood of the roots is hard, white, and has no smell; the body of the tree, which grows from twenty to thirty feet, is covered, as well as its numerous branches, with a bark which at first is green, and afterwards turns red; the leaf is longer and narrower than the common bay-tree, and is three nerved, the nerves vanishing towards the top. When first unfolded it is of a flame colour, but after being some time exposed to the air and grown dry it changes to a deep green on the upper surface, and to a lighter on the lower; the flowers are small and white, and grow in large bunches at the extremity of the branches; they have an agreeable smell, something like that of the lilly of the valley.

The cinnamon is propagated either from seeds or layers, and its cultivation acquires little care. Hitherto little notice has been taken of the history of this commercial plant, which is now particularly interesting, since the acquisition of the valuable isle of Ceylon to the British territory. The most concise account of this plant appears to be that of Dr. Wright, by whom we are informed, that as the tree "puts out numerous side branches with a dense foliage from the very bottom of the trunk; this furnishes an opportunity of obtaining plenty of layers, and facilitates the propagation of the tree, as it does not perfect its seeds in any quantity under six or seven years, when it becomes so plentifully loaded that a single tree is sufficient almost for a colony. It seems to delight in a loose moist soil, and to require a southern aspect; the trees thus planted, flourishing better than others growing in loam, and not so well exposed to the sun. When healthy it is (from layers) of a pretty quick growth, reaching in eight years the height of fifteen or twenty feet, is very spreading, and furnished with numerous branches, of a fit size for decortication. The seeds, however, are a long time in coming up, and the plants make small progress for the first year or two. The birds appear to be very fond of the berries, and will, probably, propagate this tree in the same way they do many others every where over the island; so

that in a short time it will grow spontaneously, or without cultivation.

"The best cinnamon bark, according to the different trials I have made, is taken from the small branches, of about an inch diameter, the larger limbs not being so easily decorticated, and not yielding so good or so strong a cinnamon. The smaller twigs, or those that have not acquired a cineritious bark, are too full of sap and mucilage, and have little *aroma*. It is the *liber*, or inner bark, that constitutes the cinnamon, from which the two external barks must be carefully and entirely separated, or they vitiate the flavour of the cinnamon. To do this with dexterity, and to raise the bark from the wood, requires some practice; but there may, perhaps, be an easier method than that which I made use of; which was that of a common pruning knife. The bark being thus separated, the smaller pieces are to be placed within the larger; which, by exposure to the sun or the air, presently coil up, and require no further preparation. A dry season, I apprehend, is the proper one for taking the bark; as I have found the cinnamon not so strong after long or heavy rains. Cinnamon seems to be much more retentive of its virtues than any of the other spices; but it will certainly be proper to protect it, when taken, as much as possible, from the air and moisture, by close packing in cedar chests.

"Having thus communicated all that I am able from my own observations, respecting the culture and preparation of the cinnamon, I shall add what I know with respect to the uses of its several parts.

"The leaves, whether recent or dried, are so strongly impregnated with an *aroma*, similar to the cinnamon, that they are on all occasions a good succedaneum for the bark, both in cookery and medicine. Distilled, they give an excellent simple and spirituous water, and an essential oil, of the nature of oil of cloves. Powdered, they are a good aromatic species, or mareschal perfume. Every part of the tree, according to writers of the best authority, affords some useful product."

To account for the great quantities of cinnamon trees still remaining in the island of Ceylon, after the general exportation of the bark that has prevailed during several centuries, some authors have assured us, that, after the bark has been stripped off the tree, it becomes fit to be stripped off a second time in four or five years; but this asser-

tion is no less contrary to observation than it is to the common course of nature. The truth is, the barked trees being cut down, quickly put forth new shoots, which in a period of from five to eight years come again to the knife. Great numbers also of the trees are continually springing from the fruit, which either drops upon the ground, or is disseminated by the wild doves, called there cinnamon eaters; insomuch, that here and there along the roads such quantities of these young trees are to be seen, as to look like little woods.

The following account of the mode of procuring cinnamon in Ceylon, is extracted from Thunberg's Travels:

"Cinnamon is barked in the woods at two different seasons of the year. The first is termed the grand harvest, and lasts from April to August; the second is the small harvest, and lasts from November to the month of January. The barking is performed in the following manner: first, a good cinnamon-tree is looked out for, and chosen by the leaves and other characteristics. Those branches which are three years old are lopped off with a common hooked pruning knife. Secondly, from the twigs that have been lopped off, the outside pellicle (*epidermis*) of the bark is scraped off with another knife, which is convex on one edge, and concave on the other, with a sharp point at the end, and sharp at both edges. Thirdly, after the bark has been scraped, the twigs are ripped up longways with the point of the knife, and the bark gradually loosened from them with the convex edge of the knife, till it can be entirely taken off. Fourthly, the bark being peeled off, is gathered up together, several smaller tubes or quills of it are inserted into the larger, and thus spread out to dry, when the bark of its own accord rolls itself up still closer together, and is then tied up in bundles, and finally carried off. Sandy ground is best adapted of any for cinnamon trees. After the cinnamon has been packed up, the distilling of it commences. This, the dearest and most excellent of oils, is distilled from the fragments and small pieces of cinnamon, which break off and fall from it during the packing. This dust and refuse is laid in large tubs, and a quantity of water poured upon it sufficient to cover it completely. In this manner it is left in several different tubs, which are got ready, in daily succession, for six or eight days together, to macerate. One of these tubs commonly holds one hundred pounds weight of cinnamon dust. All this is poured, a little at a time, into a copper alembic, and drawn off with a slow fire. The water, called *aqua cinamomi*,

then comes over quite white, nearly of the colour of milk, together with the oil, which floats at top in the open glass recipient placed underneath. A tub is distilled off every twenty-four hours. I was at great pains to ascertain how much oil is procured from one hundred weight of cinnamon dust, but constantly without effect, as it is against the apothecary's interest to let this be known. Thus much, however, is certain, that cinnamon does not yield much oil, in proportion to other spices, and that therefore such cinnamon as is useful cannot be employed for this purpose, but only the refuse, which cannot be sent to Europe. The wood of the tree is of a loose and porous texture, and handsome enough: when sawed into planks it is sometimes manufactured into caddies and the like, but its scent does secure it from the attacks of worms."

The Canella, or Wild Cinnamon, is very common in Jamaica, and grows sometimes to the height of forty or fifty feet, straight, upright, branching at the top, and making a handsome appearance. The bark has an outward rind, thin, of a light grey colour, with some white spots scattered over it, having also several shallow furrows of a darker colour. The inward bark is twice as thick as the outer, smooth, and of a lighter complexion, of a much more biting aromatic taste, somewhat like that of cloves, not glutinous like cinnamon, but dry, and crumbling between the teeth. The leaves come out at the ends of the twigs without any order, generally alternate; they are petioled, oblong, about two inches and a half long and one broad, of a yellowish green colour, shining and smooth. The flowers grow at the tops of the branches in clusters, but upon divided peduncles, they are small, and seldom open, of a purple or violet colour. The lobes of the calyx are divided almost to the bottom, incumbent, green, smooth, membranaceous, permanent; the petals are concave, upright, thick, and deciduous; as is also the nectary. The berry is about the size of a pea, fleshy, smooth, green at first, but turns blue and black when ripe. The seeds are generally two, as two cells are commonly abortive. Sloane says he found found four seeds in those he examined. The berries grow soft and pulpy when ripe, and lose that heat and pungency they possess when green, like those of the pimenta, and are then greedily devoured by the wild pigeons, and other birds, who disperse the seeds in different places by their muting.

This tree is common as well in the mountains as in the lower woods

and rocky hills, and frequently found near the coast, where it seldom exceeds twelve or fifteen feet in height. All the parts of the tree when fresh are very hot, aromatic, and pungent, and when in blossom throws a perfume all around. The flowers dried, and softened in water, have a fragrant odour nearly approaching to musk.

The bark is cured without any difficulty by drying in the shade; what is taken from the branches is thinner, and rather milder, than from the body of the tree, more nearly approaching to the true cinnamon. The bark yields by distillation a warm aromatic oil, which is often sold for, and generally mixed with, oil of cloves; nor is the adulteration thought of any prejudice to the medicine. It is reckoned a good remedy in scorbutic habits; invigorates the blood, is carminative, and stomachic. Powdered and snuffed into the nostrils, it is cephalic, and produces a copious discharge of rheum. It is used by most apothecaries instead of the true *cortex winteranus*, and being superior in quality, has superceded it in use. Four ounces of the bark, with six ounces of *cassia lignea* (which it very much resembles) and one gallon of proof spirit, (a handful of common salt being thrown in to dephlegmate the spirit) makes a cinnamon water; and the greater part of what is vended in the shops, is compounded in this manner. A quantity of the bark, mixed with badly distilled rum, is said to discharge in part its nauseous empyreumatic taste and smell. This bark is a common ingredient with capsicums in the food of the negroes.

OF THE NEEDFUL CAPACITIES OF A COMPLETE TRADESMAN.

[DANIEL DE FOE'S COMPLETE ENGLISH TRADESMAN.]

'TIS an odd saying, as well as said in an odd style, that a Tradesman should have mother-wit, but no clergy: I differ exceedingly from my forefathers in that point; a fool may make a fiddler, but he will make an ill shopkeeper; the Tradesman must be a man of sense, or he will never be a man of business.

By a fool here I would be understood as I mean, not as I speak; that is to say, not in the letter, I do not mean an idiot, a driveller, a mere natural fool; but an untaught, illiterate, shallow-headed fellow,

who we ordinarily call a fool; and even such the Tradesman should not be, if it be possible to help or avoid it.

The complete Tradesman, I say, should be a man of sense; what if it is not absolutely necessary he should be what we call a man of parts? He should, nay, he must, have knowledge competent to his business. As to learning, it is not absolutely necessary he should understand Greek and Latin; but it is absolutely necessary he should understand trade and business: though he need not be a man of letters, he ought to be a man of figures; as a carpenter need not understand Mr. Whiston's Astronomical Tables, yet he ought to be master of Gunter's Scale, and know how to measure by his rule and his compass.

There are many studies as remote from a Tradesman as the Greek grammar is from the English primmer; but it does not follow, therefore, that the Tradesman must know nothing but his weights and measures: as I say in my title, he need not be a wit, but he should not be a dunce. He need not be a poet or a pedant, but he should not be a dull sleepy thing, that has no genius to any thing, but just what he has before him; he should have some spirit and life in his business.

There are thin-headed fellows, who are all flutter and fancy, that are too volatile for a shop or warehouse, and are fitter for dancing masters than Tradesmen; and there are thick-headed fellows on the other hand, who must have every thing beaten into them, as men cleave blocks, with beetle and wedges.

The complete Tradesman is the middle among these extremes; he knows more than he has an immediate use for, and is capable of learning more than he knows; he loves knowledge enough to make him seek it, and knows he wants it enough to make him love it; he has knowledge enough to make him diligent, and not so much as to make him loose and aspiring.

One of the best parts of knowledge the Tradesman in good business can have, is to know when he is well; be contented to go on where he is, keep the road, not straggling into unknown by-paths of trade, which he has never travelled in before, and where he does not know the way in, or the way out, but may be lost before he can look round him. Over much searching after more business, when he has enough already, grasping when he has his hands full, and hatching more, when he is as full as he can hold, is a trading evil, and gene-

rally is fatal to the Tradesmen; it is like a sow bringing forth more pigs than she can suckle, or a hen laying more eggs than she can cover.

The plodding fair-driving Tradesman, that goes on safe and sure, and is always moving, he, I say, is the man that bids fairest to be rich: the coach and the chariot gallop and drive, and the posts whip and spur; but the ploughman and the carrier go soft and fair, and yet the last come with the greatest certainty to the end of their journey, and draw or carry the greatest burden.

The English carriage, which we use in drawing the greatest burdens or loads, I mean such as draw timber, and are, in our modern usage, called a wain or carriage, are in Kent and Sussex called a tug, from the old Saxon language, signifying hard labour; and the waggon has its derivation from the same language, wherein the words are usually expressive of the manner or thing which they are used for, as the waggon is a carriage, which being heavy loaden, does but just WAG ON; but still it is observed, it keeps wagging, and it always goes on, and as softly as it goes, we see some of our carriers come as far as from Exeter, a hundred and fifty miles to London, with forty to fifty hundred weight, and make their journeys constantly, wet or dry, dark or light, blow high, blow low, still, according to their true original name, and the meaning of it, they WAG ON.

Thus the prudent Tradesman, that goes on carefully and gently, lets no irons burn, and yet lets no irons cool; he truly drives his trade, but does not push it; keeps it going, but does not over-run it; keeps in his own orbit, and within the circle of his own diurnal revolution: this is in a word the complete Tradesman.

Now, as I said, this Tradesman should neither be a wit or a fool; my reason is this, I do not think a man can have too much wit, let his calling or employment be what it will, provided there is a due weight of judgment and experience to balance this wit; for there is a manifest difference between wit and judgment, not in the nature of them only, but in their operation also, and indeed they will neither of them be able to shew their value alone. Like Spanish wool in the English manufacture, they are too fine to work by themselves, and, as silver, is too brittle to work without its alloy: there must be a mixture of judgment to keep the wit solid,

Wit, without sense, is like the laughing evil,
While sense unmix'd with fancy, is the devil.

Wit, like mercury and quicksilver, is of use to make the silver ore run, and separate the sterling from the dross; but bring it to the crucible by itself, it flies up into the air, like a true spirit, and is lost at once, and who can fix it again afterwards.

A wit, turned Tradesman! what an incrongruous part of nature is there brought together, consisting of direct contraries? No apron strings will hold him; it is in vain to lock him in behind the compter, he is gone in a moment; instead of journal and ledger, he runs away to his Virgil and Horace; his journal entries are all Pindaricks, and his ledger is all heroics; he is truly dramatic from one end to the other, through the whole scene of his trade, and as the first part is all comedy, so the two last acts are always made up with tragedy; a statute of bankrupt is his *exeunt omnes*, and he generally speaks the epilogue in the Fleet prison or the Mint. Again, take the Fool-Tradesman, the thick-headed wretch, that has nothing bright about him, no genius neither for one or other; he should have been the manufacturer, not the factor; he should have stood by the shuttle and the warping-mill, not come to the buying and selling; indeed he is a kind of natural mechanic, viz. nature cut him out to be a mere mechanic, not a tradesman; to make the work, not buy and sell it; and he is out of his element when he is out of the loom.

Indeed, when you see him in the shop or the warehouse, he seems to be a little like the shuttle that the weaver throws backward and forward, he is ever going just the same pace, and keeps the same road: this backward and forward is the only motion, for ought I know, in all nature's engines, that is not circular; it is the pendulum of the manufacture, which regulates and measures the rest of its motions, and makes all the circular motions be exact.

This man is no more fit for a Tradesman than the fluttering shuttle-cock-tradesman mentioned above as a wit; if the Tradesman is a man of wit, a man of bright thoughts, has a towering fancy, a profusion of polite ideas, let him make it his business to keep all those fine parts of nature's imagery within bounds; let him make use of them like fine paintings, to be hanged up in his hall, and grace the entrance; let him garnish his soul with them as much as he pleases, and shew them as much as he finds occasion, but not take them down, and displace them.

The finest accomplishments of nature may do the Tradesman no harm, if he can keep this magazine of gunpowder from the fire; but

if he brings the candle to it, or brings the powder to the candle, he is gone, he is sure to be blown up: pictures taken down from the wall, and set one before another, with their painted sides inward, are the worst furniture in the house, and like a fine brocaded silk, are beautiful on one side, but all rags and ends on the other.

The brightness of the Tradesman's head, the clearness of his thought, the elevation of his fancy, they are all out-of-the-way things to the poor man in his business, and serve only to set him up in a station above himself; make him fancy himself framed by nature for other things than the compter or the compting-house, and so set his pride a tip-toe, bloating it up into conceit, and thus the man is undone.

The first and worst mischief that can attend a Tradesman is conceit of his own worth: such a man fancies the world is ill-sorted with him, that he is under-rated among mankind; that nature designed him for something above what he is, and his father made a wrong judgment of him when he put him to a trade: he should have been sent to the university when he was put apprentice, and should have had a company in the guards when he set up shopkeeping; that then he had been something in the world like himself, and been fit company for gentlemen, and the like; or should have been put to the law, and made a counsellor.

Let the Tradesman once have but his head full of these things, and he is a lost man: from that hour he takes out a commission of bankrupt against himself by the very notion of it; he can do nothing ever after, but read news, go abroad to see shows, masquerades, and operas. If war is upon the anvil, he wishes himself in the field, and thinks himself qualified to be every thing that he sees other men arrive at.

OBSERVATIONS ON FRENCH TRAFFIC AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

THE emperor of France apparently pays greater attention, at least personally, to his anti-commercial decrees than the management of warfare; the latter being entrusted to his generals, and the situation of affairs in Spain and Portugal are not so much as thought of

at Paris, or noticed by the French journalists; while the former occupies every mind and conversation. Whilst they are thus denouncing English commerce they are plucking up the roots of French trade, and every paper that we receive furnish us with the afflicting particulars of the extreme oppression under which all classes of the merchants are now suffering. In the exultation of the burning decrees performed by the officers, of goods supposed to be British, they are actually destroying French property, which has been bought, and, in most instances, paid for before the goods were even shipped; and in all cases where they were delivered, bills for the amount have been either paid, or a return cargo sent, which we shall not burn in return. The vengeance of all his flaming decrees concentrate on the heads of his loving subjects.

Yet, in the midst of this, we daily see an arrival of *commercial agents* into this country from the very heart of France, with orders for the purchase and shipment of our manufactures and colonial produce; and these very persons are all furnished with the Emperor's special passports for their journey to this country: now to his all-seeing eyes and vigilant police, does not this appear on the very face of it as inconsistent with the avowed plan, and may we not more ready suspect that the tyrant, in permitting a correspondence of this kind, is answering some secret end of his own projects; for where is the Frenchman, established as a French merchant at Paris, who would dare to obtain a passport from the emperor, under false pretences, to come to this country in violation of his decrees and carry on a traffic, which, if detected, would be the ruin and imprisonment of the party offending.

Without entering into the political motives that may induce the Corsican to have resource to these *vagabond agents*, I will not go farther than the mischief our commerce alone will sustain, by our merchants putting any confidence in such butterfly smugglers, who only come here with a view of obtaining goods on a false credit to add to our bankruptcies, or lead our shipments to neutrals into condemnation, which acts as a more effectual sap to our national resources, and meant to lead the slow but sure way to our national ruin, what can never be effected by his boasted armies and fog invasions.

In a future letter I will demonstrate some facts towards elucidating

the present French commercial system, and towards opening the eyes of the British Trader.

VIATOR.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DISTILLATION.

(Continued from p. 51, No. 31.)

To prevent accidents, two things especially must be known and adverted to.

1. The knowledge of the fire, which depends on the fuel, whether wood or coal.

2. The manner of luting, so as to prevent the vapours from escaping through it, and by that means of setting the whole on fire.

The hardest wood generally makes the quickest fire, such as beech, oak, holme, elm, &c. The white woods, as the ash, the poplar, the willow, and the birch make a milder fire. This holds good also of the coal made of these two kinds of wood; and, consequently, the nature of the wood or coals must determine the fire, and the action of this must be proportioned to the effect intended to be produced by it. That is, the capacity of the alembic, the matters to be distilled, and their quantity. The same may also be said of pit coal, which is generally used in England.

It is evident, that the larger the alembic the more fire is necessary. What has not been digested, also, requires more fire than that which has been prepared by that operation. Spices require a stronger fire than flowers; a distillation of simple waters more than that of spirituous liquors.

The surest way of ascertaining the necessary degree of fire is to regulate it by the materials, as they are more or less disposed to yield them spirits, &c. and this is done as follows. The operator must not leave the alembic, but attentively listen to what passes within, when the fire begins to heat it. When the ebullition becomes too vehement, the fire must be lessened, either by taking out some of the fuel, or covering it with ashes or sand.

It requires a long experience in the several cases, before a distiller can acquire a competent knowledge in this important point. Nor is it possible to determine the degree of fire from the quantity of fuel; judgment assisted by experience must supply this defect.

By the term luting an alembic, we mean the closing the joints through which the spirits might transpire.

Lute is a composition of common ashes, well sifted, and soaked in water; clay, and a kind of paste made of meal or starch are also used for this purpose; which, as I before observed, is to close all the joints, &c. in order to confine the spirits from transpiring.

Good luting is one of the surest methods of preventing accidents. An alembic, where all transpiration is prevented, having nothing to fear but the too great fierceness of the fire; and that may be regulated by the rules already laid down.

The refrigerating alembic is mostly used. The body and the head are joined to each other; but notwithstanding the greatest care be taken in luting the juncture, there will still be some imperceptible interstice for transpiration; and the least being of the greatest consequence, a piece of strong paper should be pasted over the joint, and the alembic never left till the spirits begin to flow into the receiver, in order to apply fresh paper, if the former should contract any moisture. The master himself should carefully attend to this, and whatever precaution may have been previously used, the eye must be constantly upon it.

The alembic, when vinous spirits are distilled, should be luted with clay, carefully spread round the junctures, in order to prevent all transpiration; because the consequences here are terrible; for when the fire catches a large quantity, it is often irremediable. Beside, as this earth cracks in drying, it must be often moistened, and fresh applied, on the first appearance of any occasion for it.

The retort is also luted with clay; but as glass retorts are also used, they are often coated with the same clay, to prevent their melting by the intenseness of the fire.

Lastly, the earthen and glass alembics are luted with paper and paste as above. Having thus explained the great consequence of circumspection with regard to luting, and the degree of fire, we shall now proceed to a third method of preventing them, and close this chapter with a short observation on portable furnaces: which is, that alembics being never thoroughly secure on this kind of furnaces, a hook should be fastened to the refrigerant for fixing it to the wall.

As it is impossible entirely to prevent accidents, it is of no less importance to point out the remedies on those occasions.

The most essential are, courage and presence of mind; fear only increasing the misfortune.

1. If the fire be too violent it must be covered, but not so as totally to prevent its action, as by that means the process of the distillation would be interrupted, and render it more difficult and less perfect.

2. When the ingredients burn, which you will soon discover by the smell, the fire must be immediately put out, in order to prevent the whole charge of the still being entirely spoiled, which would otherwise inevitably be the consequence.

3. If the spirits should catch fire, the first care is to unlute immediately the receiver, and stop both the end of the beak and mouth of the receiver with wet cloths.

The fire must then be put out, and if the flame issued through the luting, the joints must be closed with a wet cloth, which, together with water, should never be wanting in a distil-house.

4. If the alembic be of earth, and the contents burn at the bottom, the fire must immediately be put out, the alembic removed, and water thrown upon it, till the danger is over: and, for farther security, covered with a wet cloth.

5. If, after all your care in closing the junctures to prevent transpiration, you perceive any thing amiss, while the spirits are ascending, apply clay, or any other composition, in order to stop the aperture, and have always a wet cloth ready to stifle the flame, if the spirits should take fire.

6. If the heat detaches the lute, or it becomes moist, immediately apply another, having always ready what is necessary for performing it. Should the transpiration be so violent, that you cannot immediately apply a fresh lute, clap a wet cloth round the joint, and keep it on firm and tight, till the spirits have taken their course. But, if notwithstanding all your efforts, the transpiration should increase, so that your fear a conflagration, remove the receiver as soon as possible from the fire, and afterwards your alembic, if portable; but if otherwise, put out the fire immediately.

7. The charge being worked off, be cautious in luting the receiver, that nothing be spilt on the furnace, and carry it to some distance from it, that the spirits exhaling may not take fire.

8. Lastly, observe that wherever a remedy is required there must be no candle used; for the spirituous vapours easily take fire, and propagate the flame to the vessels from whence they issue.

All that has been hitherto said concerns only the management of the alembic; but what remains is still more interesting, and relates to those who work it, that they may not, by conquering the accident, destroy themselves.

On discovering any of the above accidents, when the flame has not yet reached the spirits, let the remedies already mentioned be applied, either with regard to the lute, or the violence of the fire.

But if the flame has reached the alembic, the following precautions are to be used.

The operator must not approach the alembic without a wet cloth over his mouth and nostrils, it being immediate death to inhale the inflamed vapour.

In hastening to stop any accident be careful to approach the side opposite to that whither the air impels the flame; for, without this precaution you would be involved in it, and could not, without the utmost difficulty, extricate yourself from it.

If, notwithstanding this precaution, the eddy of the air should force the flame to your side, quit the place immediately, and do not return till its direction be changed, always taking care to have a wet linen cloth before your nose and mouth, and keep yourself on the side opposite to the direction of the flame; and also to have another such cloth, in order to smother the flame, and close the crevice through which the spirits issue.

Should it be your misfortune to be covered with inflamed spirits, wrap yourself in a wet sheet, which should be always ready for that purpose. Self-preservation is of too great importance that any of these precautions should be omitted in such variety of dangers.

If the fire has acquired such a head that it cannot be stopt, the receiver must be broke, and the alembic, if portable, thrown down; but no person must be suffered to go near them, especially those who are strangers to the business.

In a desperate case, like that of a large quantity of rectified spirit taking fire, if time permit, the communication of the beak of the alembic with the recipient, which is usually a cask, must be cut off, by closely stopping the bung; and be sure that no candle come near the receiver, leaving the rest, as the danger would be too great to expose one's self to the flames of a large charge, and the distiller's safety should be principally considered.

(To be continued.)

SALUTARY AND SEASONABLE ADVICE ON FASHIONABLE FEMALE ATTIRE.

[BY DR. YOUNG, OF NEW YORK.]

As the prevention of consumption is preferable to the best methods of curing it, it is of importance to point out some of the causes which produce it, especially with respect to females. The first I shall mention is a combination among the shoemakers; who appear to have resolved, that as the ladies' gowns have no bodies, their shoes should have only the resemblance of a sole, but so narrow that half an inch of the vamp comes to the ground at every step, and admits the water very freely. Secondly, I must mention the pernicious effects of their bodiless gowns, without sleeves. When a lady rises in the morning, she dresses comfortably, probably in a gown with long sleeves; but Mrs. A. receives the following polite card from Mrs. B. "Mrs. B. presents her most respectful compliments to Mrs. A. (and having invited a few select friends) requests the pleasure of her company to spend a social evening." The weather is cold and damp, but Mrs. B. cannot think of entertaining her company in the common room, and about half an hour before the visitants are expected, a fire is kindled in the best parlour, which had been well scrubbed in the forenoon, and to have things complete, the carpet is laid down before the floor is dry. The time draws near. Mrs. A. retires to a cold room to dress, and as a suitable substitute for the morning dress, adapts the book or cambric muslin, with short sleeves, and other corresponding articles of dress. The neck and breast are bare, or covered with very thin gauze, and the arms naked almost to the shoulders. If the breast be left open to facilitate the entrance of cupid's darts, it affords a more certain mark for the envenomed shafts of the grisly king of terrors. A muff and tippet may be worn in the streets, but are laid aside before the room gets warm. But Mrs. A. sallies forth in a suit much better adapted to the month of August than December: she looks out of the window and observes that it has rained, and that the streets are very wet; but no matter the walks are pretty dry, and it is but a step. Madam sets off and gets her feet wet. When she arrives, the fire just begins to blaze, the room is cold and damp, but off go the muff and tippet, her feet are wet and cold, but politeness will not permit her to dry them; she is shivering until the fire has

warmed the room. The company having all arrived, the warm tea is served about, which, with the heat of a crowded room, opens the pores, and produces a copious perspiration. At length the company breaks up, and the visitants return home through the damp night air, and find many of their fires extinguished, and the rooms cold: they go shivering to bed, and are awakened in the morning with a most violent cough and horseness.

The Deity has mercifully adapted the human constitution to bear very considerable extremes of heat and cold, but the changes from one condition to the other must be gradual; as all sudden changes either from heat or cold, or from extreme cold to heat, are attempted with imminent danger. When a warm morning-gown, with long sleeves, and a shawl, are exchanged for a thin muslin without sleeves, and a gauze handkerchief, the change is too sudden to be borne with impunity; and any person who considers the circumstances can be at no loss to account for the frequency and fatality of consumptions. Here is fashion exhibited on one side, attended with disease, death and desolation; and common prudence on the other side, promising health, pleasure, and longevity, submitted to the choice of the rational beings.

COMMERCIAL HISTORY OF LIVERPOOL.

(Continued from page 42, No. 31.)

AT the commencement of his present majesty's reign, that is, in the year 1760, the population of Liverpool had reached, by computation, 25,787 souls, and the tonnage of the shipping belonging to its port, was above four times that of the year 1709. It was provided with a convenient custom-house, a large and handsome exchange, a neat playhouse, and all the other useful and ornamental structures belonging to a wealthy commercial town. In 1762, such was the present state and future prospects of the town, that an act was obtained for building two new churches at once, and also for making an additional dock and pier, and erecting light-houses in or near the port. The taste for shew and expense, however, caused more than all the money destined for the two churches, to be consumed in building one, which was that of St. Paul's, consecrated in 1769. This is a

magnificent structure, upon a plan in some measure imitative of that of the first religious edifice in England, which bears the same name. Like that it has a grand portico at the west end, two inferior projections in the north and south fronts, and a dome. This last, though favourable to its architectural effect, has been found greatly to injure its utility as a place for speaking in. It is to be observed, that the erection of places of worship for the various classes of separatists, had been keeping pace during these periods, in number and elegance with that of the churches of the regular establishment.

The new dock, more spacious than either of the former, was a vast addition to the accommodation of the port, and its piers and quays greatly improved its beauty and grandeur. This was not finished till about 1771.

The Duke of Bridgewater's canals had by this time began to operate in adding to the business and traffic of Liverpool. The grand trunk communication between the Trent and the Mersey, so important to the trade of both rivers, was carrying on with vigour. The vast design of a communication between Liverpool and Leeds, crossing one large county, and penetrating into another, was begun to be executed in 1770, and it was not long before that part of it, which extends from Liverpool to Wigan, was completed, affording such plentiful supplies of coal, as greatly to add to the exportation of that commodity from this port.

The increasing number of poor in Liverpool had caused several successive changes in the management of them. At length it was determined to erect a large and commodious poor-house, in an airy situation adjoining the town, and money for this purpose was borrowed under the corporation seal. The building was commenced in March 1770, and finished complete for the reception of the poor in August 1771, at an expence of near 8,000l. It was calculated to contain 600 inhabitants, and few institutions of this kind, on so extensive a scale, have been better managed.

A new and spacious theatre by royal patent, built by subscription, at the expense of 6,000l. was opened in June, 1772. It is probably the largest in England out of London, and is elegantly finished both outside and in. Its passages and communications are particularly well managed, and were much superior to those of the London theatres at the time of its erection. The inhabitants of Liverpool have at all times been liberal encouragers to dramatic entertainments.

In the beginning of the year 1773, a plan was executed, which ought never to be long neglected in large towns, viz. that of an actual enumeration of its inhabitants. The result was as follows:

Inhabited houses	5,928
Uninhabited	412
Families	8,002
Inhabitants	34,407

Persons to a house, 5 4-fifths—to a family, 4 1-third.

On comparing this with the statement as given in 1801, (vide p. 37. for Jan. last) we find the population considerably more than doubled in the short period of 28 years, and in this statement in 1773, the poor-house, the infirmary, and all the large buildings were included. With respect to the seafaring men employed in the Liverpool ships, they were found to be about 6,000; of these about two-thirds were found to be usually absent with their respective ships, and therefore not accounted for at either of the above periods. The annual deaths in Liverpool were estimated upon an average of three years, at 1,240, or as one to 27 seven-tenths of the inhabitants; the annual births on the same average, were computed at 1,290; and again, on the average of three years, viz. 1798-9 and 1800, the burials were 2,591, or nearly one in 30, and the baptisms above 2,600: although these cannot be reckoned as the number of births, which must have far exceeded that number, as no account is taken of the registers of the different dissenting congregations, &c.

Having thus carried our historical sketch of the rise and progress of Liverpool to a period in which it takes its fair station as the second seaport, and one of the largest and most important towns of the kingdom, we will now give the particulars of its commerce and other circumstances attached thereto.

Government and Police.—By the latest charters granted to Liverpool, it is ordained that the body corporate should consist of forty-one persons, composing the common council, out of whom should be annually chosen a mayor, recorder, and two bailiffs. They who have borne the office of mayor are styled aldermen. The mayor, recorder, senior aldermen, and preceding mayor, were by charter of William III. directed to act as magistrates in the town, but their number from the increasing population, proving insufficient, the charter of Geo. II.

further ordained, that the preceding mayor should act as justice of the peace for four years after he is out of office, and that the four aldermen next to the senior aldermen, whilst members of the common council, should be additional justices of the peace within the town, and the recorder should have the power to nominate a deputy. Previous to the reign of Charles II. the freemen at large exercised the right of choosing their own corporate officers; but since that period, here, as in many other places, the corporate body assumed the power of filling up all vacancies within themselves. The free burgesses have now, however, reclaimed their right. The mayor and bailiffs are chosen annually on the 18th October. The general session is held four times a year by two justices of the peace at least, and by adjournment every Monday. The mayor attends daily at the town clerk's office in the Exchange, to transact public business; and a court of requests is also held once a week. The number of its commissioners is seventeen, appointed by the common council monthly.

Liverpool has a bridewell and a borough gaol. The former was built in 1776, upon an improved plan, and the new gaol is a very extensive and costly structure, containing all the improvements suggested in Mr. Howard's works, and introduced into the modern architecture of that building. This borough sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the votes of all the free burgesses not receiving alms. All persons who are born free, who have served an apprenticeship under freemen, or who have obtained their freedom by grant or purchase from the corporation, have the right of voting. Their number is reckoned at about 2,300. The freemen of Liverpool are also freemen of Bristol, and of Waterford and Wexford in Ireland.

Many useful regulations have been made for the government of of the port, including the management of the wet, dry, and graving docks, and the laws respecting pilots and pilotage.

From the difficult approach to the harbour, the pilotage is a matter of great importance, and no pilot boats in England are reckoned to be better formed and more skilfully managed than those belonging to Liverpool; some of them are constantly cruizing, in order to meet and conduct the homeward bound ships, which arrive here from all parts of the world, but more especially America, which will be seen by referring to the monthly account of arrivals at the port of Liverpool, as particularized in the last sheet of our work.

The infirmary, as before-mentioned, is situated on an elevated spot

at the eastern entrance of the town. It is a neat brick building, ornamented with stone, connected by handsome colonnades with two wings, which form the sailors' hospital. The principal building is three stories high, and consists of large wards, with other necessary apartments. It has been gradually increasing the number of patients accommodated in it, according to the local circumstances of this increasing town. A lunatic asylum, on a very extensive scale, has also been connected with this charity, built at a great expense. On both establishments the patients are treated with the utmost care and attention, and under the best of regulations.

The dispensary is an institution liberal in its plan, and highly beneficial in its effect, its avowed object is to afford medical relief to the poor at their own dwellings; but medical relief is in many cases only another phrase for a more cordial or plentiful diet, and hence this charity has often been the means of providing a resource for the unfortunate stranger, when deprived of all other assistance and without any legal claim for support. This charity was instituted in 1778, chiefly by the interposition of some of the medical gentlemen of Liverpool, followed by a generous subscription; and in the year 1782, a very handsome building was erected in Church-street for the more convenient distribution of medicines, the accommodation of the physicians and surgeons, and the residence of the apothecary.

The asylum for the indigent blind is also an excellent charity, which commenced in 1790.

It now finds employment for a number of the unfortunate objects of affliction, such as basket-making, weaving of huckaback and sheeting, window sash and curtain lines, whips, and various other avocations of industry.

It is generally observed, that few commercial towns have, in any considerable degree, united a taste for literature and the fine arts with the pursuit of wealth, nor can we enumerate any institutions of the kind at Liverpool, that can retract from the general opinion.

We have already observed, that the harbour of Liverpool is entirely artificial, consisting of docks formed within the town, and communicating with the river. No maritime town in Great Britain, or perhaps in Europe, can vie with Liverpool in the number and extent of these works, which afford conveniences in loading and unloading of ships superior to those enjoyed by any natural harbours. Of the docks there are two kinds, the wet and the dry;

the former are so constructed with flood gates, that water enough is pounded in them to keep the ships afloat at all times of the tide; the latter are the entrances to the others, and partake of the ebb and flow of the river. The wet docks are usually occupied by such ships as go foreign voyages; the dry by coasting vessels; between these are several graving docks which admit or exclude the water at pleasure, and are capable of receiving two or three vessels at a time for the purpose of repairing them. The docks extend along the river, nearly the whole breadth of the town. In the centre is the Old Dock, running up a considerable way towards the heart of the town. To the west of it lies the Salthouse Dock, and the bason or dry dock serving as a common entrance to both. These were the first finished. To the north of these is situated George's Dock, with its dry bason, the next of these works hollowed and embanked out of the river beach; and to the south are the newest docks, called the King's and Queen's, with one common dry bason at the entrance. The Duke of Bridgewater has a small dock of his own between these and the Salthouse Dock.

The length of quay afforded by all these capacious basons is so great as to eclipse all the most famous of the river or shore quays in all the different sea-ports of the United Kingdom. The vast labour and expense of these works will readily be conceived by one who considers that they must all have been hollowed by hand from the shore, in continual opposition to the tides, which often in an hour destroys the labour of weeks, and that the piers must be made of sufficient height and strength to bear the daily efforts of a sea beating in, and constantly endeavouring to recover its antient boundaries.

On the sides of the docks are warehouses of uncommon size and strength, far surpassing in these respects the warehouses of London, excepting the ranges of warehouses at the London and Commercial Docks of very recent erection. To their different floors, often ten or eleven in number, goods are craned up with great facility. Government has here a very extensive tobacco warehouse, occupying a large compass of ground. The space round the docks is sufficient to give room for loading and unloading, and all the occupations of the sailors, with perfect ease and convenience, insomuch so, that strangers may with ease drive along the quays, and enjoy the view of the busy scene without danger or inconvenience, a pleasure no where

to be obtained on the banks of the London river. The entrance to the docks are crossed by draw-bridges excellently constructed on the Dutch plan.

On the west side of the north dock by the river side is a pier forming a fine parade, three hundred and twenty yards in length, and of considerable breadth, which forms a favourite promenade of the inhabitants. It commands a noble view of the harbour, from the rock point, or commencement of the sea, to the distance of several miles up the river, and a beautiful landscape on the Cheshire side: hence all the ships are distinctly seen as they work in and out of the harbour, or enter and quit the docks.

Near the North Dock are a set of elegant and commodious sea baths, divided into separate baths and rooms for the accommodation of both sexes, each bath supplied with water from the centre. On the outside are steps for the convenience of swimmers, who choose to launch into the open water, and who may frequently be seen plunging among the waves of a boisterous tide. But the great inconvenience of these baths is that they can only be used when the tide is in.

At different periods the harbour of Liverpool has been protected from temporary dangers of hostile attack by the erection of occasional batteries, and in the American war a fort of considerable size and strength was erected, at a large expense, on a point of land to the north of the town, near the baths and the public walk, called the Ladies' Walk. It is nearly of a semi-circular form, constructed of the soft yellow stone from the quarries near the town, and well furnished with light and heavy cannon. It contains buildings for the men and officers. Its situation just above the level of the water, and commanding an uninterrupted range of the whole harbour, from its entrance to opposite the town, gives it every advantage for security that could be wished.

But, in fact, the dangerous shoals at the mouth of the harbour, which shift every tide, and could not be passed without the assistance of pilots and the direction of buoys and sea-marks, are a much more effectual security.

(To be continued.)

ON COMMERCE IN GENERAL.

ESSAY III.

THAT my observations should so soon have been realized, since the appearance of the last essay, is sincerely to be regretted, though so naturally to be expected. Returns of goods are announced, in various parts of the metropolis, as selling at less han one-half of their original cost or price, after a voyage to South-America, where they could find no market. The fact is, that such an influx of British goods or manufactures was poured in, that the demand was totally inadequate to the supply. Such inordinate speculations, when unlimited and within the operation of every man's design, must ever be ruinous and destructive.

If any thing could have been wanting to confirm the propriety of our observations on this subject, these facts are too stubborn to admit of contradiction. We should rather have been desirous of finding ourselves mistaken, than to learn the melancholy tidings of their being but too truly corroborated. That some degree of stagnation in the commercial world must unavoidably ensue, will not be disputed; but we trust that, in a commercial country, like that of Great Britain, possessed with the spirit of enterprize, the rashness of speculation may be succeeded by the moderate operation of prudent traffic. When the ferment occasioned by the failure of such impolitic adventures, shall have subsided, a more rational and a more certain source of benefit will present itself. The proportion of profit may, perhaps, be less, but it will be more permanent; and steady perseverance in such a line of commerce, cannot fail of being ultimately advantageous. Our exertions may be productive of those fruits of honest industry, to which all prudent endeavours have a fair title, and by which usually they are rewarded; though they may not occasion those large gains, with which successive speculations are frequently rewarded.

In the present state of continental distraction, we may fairly doubt, however, of the policy of those speculations. Every rational means of promoting the consumption of our manufactures must be desirable; and not barely desirable, but laudable. But if we suffer ourselves to out-step the limits of prudence, the hazard becomes great and alarming, and one unfortunate occurrence may blast the hopes, and destroy

the comforts of the most distinguished merchant. The tyrant of the continent, in waging war against all commerce but his own, of which he has no great reason to boast, being merely of a domestic nature, or so shackled as to harrow up his soul for expedients, may teach us a lesson of prudence, to be less precipitate in our exports to the countries under his influence, or within the reach of his grasp. It is an old proverb, that "half a loaf is better than no bread;" and his oppressive measures, to create civil dissension in Great Britain, by the hostile proceedings against its commercial interests, should be met by a firm and determined opinion to deprive ourselves of some of the superfluities of life, to which we may have been accustomed. If he will not suffer our manufacturers to live in luxury and splendor, let them learn to lay a voluntary restraint upon themselves in accommodating their minds to be contented with what is useful and necessary.

All classes of life are, more or less, subject to these inconveniences. Our incomes, our professions, our industry, and our property of every description, of a tangible nature, is taxed to a very serious amount. But, let us consider the purposes for which we are subject to these heavy burdens. Is it not for the protection of the rest? Is it not for the protection of our persons and our families? Is it not for the maintenance of our independence from continental tyranny? Is it not for our preservation from the arbitrary oppressions and the grievous subjugation of Gallic slavery, in the person of the usurper? When we consider our own hardships, let us never forget to contrast them with the condition of others.

To this condescending accommodation, we would wish to persuade the merchant and the manufacturer. Under the difficulties which they must encounter, we would endeavour to enforce the propriety of prudent caution. It may render them subject to some hardships, and compel them to submit to some deprivations. But, as we perceive, the condition of the times is such as to press upon all ranks, and upon all states. If the merchant or the manufacturer, or both, were the only sufferers by the continental confusions, they might, perhaps, have some reason to complain: but it is not so. All professions, and all occupations, feel it in a very extensive degree; and some of them, which might be named, could demonstrate that their hardships are far greater than those either of the merchant or the manufacturer, though we are ready to admit their pressure in a very serious degree. These,

with the annuitant, and persons without means of amending their income in any shape, must feel their condition, arising from an accumulation of imposts, in a most distressing manner: and many professions, in proportion to the difficulties and hardships, are deprived of their customary and rightful resources, which to them becomes an accumulated cause of distress.

It is not, therefore, the merchants and the manufacturers alone, who are involved in the calamities of the times. Whilst we feel for the former, as leading to and producing ruin and confusion, and the destruction of their best hopes, an indifferent observer could not but contemplate with serious apprehension the result of such unfounded speculations. Whilst we also sympathize with the latter, and most sensibly commiserate their deprivations, and heartily condole with them on the loss of many of their comforts, we would still have an eye to some dawnings of a brighter day, and endeavour to buoy up their hopes with the approach of better times. In the changes and chances of mortal life, revolutions in manufactures have by no means been uncommon, within the time of our own observations; to which various causes have occasionally contributed, and from which unforeseen circumstances have frequently proved the means of restoration, and often with increased vigour.

The recent acquisition of the Mauritius and of Banda, may, perhaps, prove a temporary source of relief to the persons whose condition we have been considering. These may afford a partial market for some of our manufactures, of which, no doubt, they have long been deprived: and if, as it is understood, the plan of conquest is to extend to Java, and if that should also fall into our possession, we may anticipate from thence a very considerable relief to our merchants, in the disposal of goods which are fit for those warm climates.

Let not the merchants, however, fall into the error, for which many have already so dearly paid. Let them beware of overstocking the markets. Let them unite, as in a body, to digest the quantity and quality, as well as the specific particulars, of which such consignments are to consist. Let them act liberally and generously with each other. Let them cordially co-operate for their mutual benefit, and restrain their operations within the limits of prudence. Competition here, as at Buenos Ayres, may be profitable and advantageous to the consumer; to the merchants it will be destructive. Learn to

avoid the rock on which others have split. Be contented with a partial and a moderate relief from the distresses to which you may have been exposed, though, perhaps, in a less degree than others. Depend upon it, this will be the best method of relieving your present oppressions, and the most certain means of producing future prosperity.

With these precautions, let us not fear to anticipate a more favourable era of British commerce. Without them, be assured that the calamity will only be extended by irregular efforts to extricate ourselves from the present pressure. Involved in a labyrinth, let us allow it a reasonable time for its being unravelled, otherwise by our premature exertions we shall but entangle ourselves the more. If we are sunk a little way into the mire by unforeseen occurrences, and by the furious and intemperate rage of an unprincipled despot, let him not have the consolation, which he so daringly imprecates, of seeing us plunge ourselves into the gulph of irretrievable misery, for which his malignant soul is so extremely solicitous. No. Let us convince him, that we can submit to deprivations by choice, which his ill-fated subjects, and all who are within the reach of his tyrannical grasp, are compelled to undergo. We could enforce this advice by numerous arguments, and demonstrate its policy by numerous precedents; but we think it would not reflect any compliment to our readers, if we should suppose them to need any such stimulants to excite them to their duty. When we come to resume the subject, we shall, nevertheless, avail ourselves of any intensations which our present view of the subject may suggest for our future discussion.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

MR. WALKER, in some late observations on the barometer, observes, that in order to prognosticate the weather by means of the barometer, one general rule should be premised, viz. that, previously to observing the barometer, the state of the weather at the time should be accurately noticed in every particular. Hence, to speak figuratively, we might affix this motto to the barometer, "Tell me what the weather is, and I will tell you what it will be." The circumstances to be collected previously to inspecting the barometer are, 1st, The state

of the atmosphere, respecting its degree of clearness or cloudiness; 2dly, The direction of the wind, together with its steadiness or variableness; and 3dly, The altitude and density of the clouds.

1. The barometer rising may be considered as a general indication that the weather, comparatively with the state of it at the time of observation, is becoming clearer.

2. The atmosphere apparently becoming clearer, and the barometer above rain, and rising, shew a disposition in the air for fair weather.

3. The atmosphere becoming clear, and the barometer above changeable, and rising, indicate fair weather.

4. The atmosphere clear, and the barometer near fair, and rising, denote continued fair weather.

5. Our prognostic of the weather is to be guided, relatively thus: If, notwithstanding the sinking of the barometer, little or no rain follow, and if afterwards rise, we may expect continued dry weather.

6. If, during a series of cloudy rainy weather, the barometer rise gradually, though yet below rain, especially if the wind change from the south or west towards the north or east points, clear and dry weather may be expected.

7. The weather for a short period, viz. from morning until evening, may commonly be foretold with a considerable degree of certainty. If the barometer has risen during the night and is still rising, the clouds are high and apparently dispersing, and the wind calm, especially if it be in or about the north or east points, a dry day may be confidently expected: the same rule applies for predicting the weather from evening till morning.

8. During the increase of the moon there seems to be a greater disposition or effort in the air for clear dry weather than in the wane; but this disposition does not usually commence till about three or four days after the new moon, and ceases about three or four days after the full moon.

9. The barometer should be observed occasionally thrice in the day, or oftener when the weather is changeable, in order to notice whether the mercury be stationary, rising, or sinking; for from this circumstance, together with the direction of the wind and the apparent state of the air at the time, is information to be collected, and a continuance of the same, or a sudden change of the weather, to be foreseen.

10. Lastly, observe always: the higher the mercury shall stand in the scale in each instance, and the more regularly progressive its motion shall be, the stronger will be the indication: likewise, the more the wind inclines towards the north or east points, the greater will be the disposition in the air for fair weather.

The indications of rainy weather will obviously be the direct reverse of those rules which predict fair weather.

Frost is indicated in winter by the same rules that indicate fair weather, the wind being in or about the north or east points, and the thermometer sinking towards 32.

A fall of snow seldoms comes without a previous frost of some duration, and is indicated by the sinking of the barometer, especially if the mercury be below changeable, and the thermometer at or near the freezing point.

When the temperance of the air is about thirty-five degrees, snow and rain sometimes fall together; at a warmer temperature than thirty-five degrees it seldom snows, or rains at a colder temperature.

Thunder is presaged by the same rules which indicate rain, accompanied by sultry heat; the thermometer being up to 75.

Storms, hurricanes, and high winds, are indicated by the barometer falling suddenly, or sinking considerably below much rain.

The barometer is known to be rising or sinking by the mercury having either a convex or concave surface, or by the perceptible rise or descent of the mercury, if at the time of observation the barometer be gently rapped.

If at any time the weather should differ widely from the indications of the barometer, it may be presumed, as is sometimes known to happen, that a particular spot is affected by local circumstances.

After a long continued series of wet weather, we may, when the weather becomes fine, expect an uninterrupted continuance of dry weather.

If, after a long series of wet weather, the barometer rise above changeable, and the wind veer steady to the north or east points, a continued duration of fair weather may be expected.

Slow and progressive variations in the barometer, with a fixed and steady state of the wind, indicate permanency with the change.

The barometer standing at or above fair, denote generally fair

weather, although the atmosphere wear at the time an unfavourable aspect.

Lastly, the greater coincidence there is of the circumstances enumerated in the rules above-mentioned, the stronger may our confidence be in the expectation of fair weather, and in the continuance of it when present, by the barometer whilst high, remaining stationary, or varying but little, and the state of the atmosphere, and direction of the wind, disposed to be settled.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SCOTLAND.

BEER WITHOUT MALT.

THE infallible consequence of high duties upon any article of necessity, is, the utmost exertion of human ingenuity to evade the law. A case strongly illustrative of this position came on to be tried in the Court of Exchequer, in Edinburgh, on Thursday last. The interest excited by the novelty of the case has been greatly increased by the unfortunate accident which prevented the decision. We regret to add, that Mr. Nisbet, a juryman, whose sudden indisposition suspended the progress of the cause, is since dead.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL *v.* PETER DICK.

This was a prosecution against Mr. Dick, a common brewer in Edinburgh, to recover the penalty of two hundred pounds upon the statute 42d Geo. III. cap. 38. for manufacturing, or preparing, from certain ingredients, or materials, not being malt and hops, a liquor to imitate, or resemble, or to be used as beer, or ale, brewed from malt and hops.

The material made use of by the defendant was, it appeared, raw, or unmalted barley or grain. The cause is obviously of great importance to the revenue, when the duty of three shillings and eight-pence per bushel on malt is considered; and it is of some importance to the defendant, should it be ultimately decided, that he can, by any ingenuity of his own, save the whole, or a considerable part, of the malt duty, by substituting raw grain in the place of duty-paid malt.

The cause appeared, by the numerous attendants in court, to have excited great interest and expectation. It was proceeded in for several hours, and many witnesses examined on the part of the crown, and of the defendant. Mr. Clerk, as leading counsel for Mr. Dick, had just risen to address the jury, when one of the jurors, a very respectable man, Mr. Nisbet, suddenly fell from his seat, and was taken out of court. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and Dr. Coventry shortly reported to the court, that Mr. Nisbet's situation was such as would render it impossible for him to resume his duty as a juryman.

As the law requires that the verdict should be an unanimous verdict of twelve men, it was impossible to proceed further, and the rest of the jury were of course discharged.

This unfortunate event prevented the final decision of the important question, whether brewers can legally make use of unmalted grain. And, as we understand, the whole cause must come on *de novo* in the next term, we should deem it improper to detail the evidence which was given on the one side or on the other, or to offer any observations at this moment upon the case.

MAC MORRAN AND CO. *v.* THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE INSURANCE COMPANY.

We report this case as, in our opinion, of very considerable importance.

In the year 1805, the pursuers, who are cotton and wool-spinners at Garshew, effected an insurance with the agent at Glasgow for the Newcastle Fire Insurance Company, over their cotton mill, machinery, utensils, and stock, to the extent of 1,700*l*. On the morning of the 7th of December, 1805, the mill was discovered to be on fire, and the whole, in the course of a very short time, was reduced to ashes. Intimation was immediately given to the insurance company, and the necessary and requisite states, certificates, and affidavits of the loss sustained, sent to their agent. After considerable delay and correspondence with the insurance company, they ultimately refused to repay the loss, and the consequence was, that, as the whole stock of Mac Morran and Co. had been consumed, they were under the necessity of executing a deed of assignment in favour of their creditors.

An action was then raised upon the policy of insurance, when the defenders stated three separate and distinct defences. 1st. That

there was every reason to believe that the mill had been wilfully set fire to. 2dly. That the pursuers had been guilty of false swearing, relative both to the quantity and value of the machinery, stock, and other articles: and, 3dly. That they had been guilty of fraudulent conduct in entering into the contract, in so far as they represented the mill insured to be under a different class, and paid a premium thereon *de facto* different from the real class under which the mill ought to have been rated, and for which a higher premium ought to have been paid; either of which grounds, they contended, were sufficient to void the policy.

Upon these points the parties went to proof, and after examining several witnesses, the defenders were obliged to give up their first ground of defence, viz. the charge of wilful fire raising, it appearing that the fire was altogether occasioned by accident. Upon the *second* defence several witnesses were examined on both sides, as also upon the *third*, which, in fact, now formed the principal point in dispute between the parties.

It appeared in evidence, that the defenders insure upon two sets of proposals, in which the subject to be insured is classed under one or other heads, according to the nature of the risk. Thus, the pursuers' policy "warranted that the above mill is conformable to the first class of cotton and woollen rates delivered herewith;" which class specifies "all buildings, &c. having common grates, close or open metal stoves, or coakles, standing at a distance of not more than one foot from the wall, and not having more than two feet of pipe leading therefrom into the chimney." Now, at the time of effecting the insurance, the stoves in the pursuers' mill were placed eight or ten feet from the wall, with pipes leading into the vent, and ought therefore to have been insured under the second class of risks, which particularize "buildings, &c. which contain any singeing frame, or any stove, or stoves, having metal pipes or flues, more than two feet in length," and for which, consequently, a higher premium of insurance is payable. In these circumstances, the defenders contended there was undue an concealment in effecting this insurance, and it was an universal rule, necessarily applicable to every contract of this nature, that the utmost fairness and integrity must be observed by all parties.

To this it was answered by the pursuers, that they had been solicited by the defenders' agent at Glasgow to insure in their office. An

order was given to that effect; and the agent, taking it for granted that the pursuers' mill was under the first class of proposals, made out the policy accordingly. The policy is dated the 24th of June, 1805, but the pursuers did not see it for several months afterwards. The agent for the defenders never had communicated to the pursuers the precise lines of distinction which separated the classes of insurable subjects, and it was not until the month of September that they were informed correctly on the subject. They always intended to alter the construction of the stoves: and when a demand was made for payment of the premium, and the pursuers discovered that the policy bore a warranty that the stove was constructed according to the first class, they immediately altered the construction, and removed it into a jamb in the wall, and built it round with bricks. This fact was proven by several witnesses, and the pursuers alleged that the defenders' agent was perfectly aware of it. If the defenders could have proved, that at the time of the fire, the stove had stood differently from the state described in the specification, and referred to in the policy, their defence would have been good; but this is proved, nay admitted, by themselves, not to have been the case.

In judging of this case, the court were unanimously of opinion, that the conduct of this insurance company had been in the highest degree improper and disgraceful; neither was it possible to suppress the indignation that was felt in their having come forward and charged these unfortunate pursuers with the high and abominable crime of wilful fire-raising, without the smallest grounds whatever to justify them in making such a charge. While indignation was felt for such conduct, it, however, would not bias the court in judging of the other points of the case; and upon the most fair, candid, and impartial consideration of the whole circumstances, they were unanimously of opinion that the defences were ill-founded.

ON THE ACTION OF POTASSIUM ON AMMONIA.

[BY PROFESSOR DAVY.]

In our former number (vide page 10, for January last) we have given several valuable experiments, as described by that able chemist, professor Davy to the Royal Society. In reasoning on the phenomena produced by the action of potassium upon ammonia, the professor

suggested that nitrogen might possibly consist of oxygen and hydrogen, or that it might be composed from water.

He has now made a great number of laborious experiments, in the hope of solving this problem, the results of which, though for the most part negative, he has fully stated, with the hope of elucidating some points of the discussion. The formation of nitrogen has been often asserted to take place in many processes, in which none of its known combinations were concerned; and the discovery of Priestley, on the passage of gases through red-hot tubes of earthen ware; the accurate researches of Berthollet, and the experiments of Bouillon la Grange, have afforded a complete solution of the problem. One of the most striking cases in which nitrogen has been supposed to appear, without the presence of any other matter but water, which can be conceived to supply its elements, is in the decomposition and recomposition of water by electricity. To ascertain if nitrogen could be generated in this manner, Mr. Davy had an apparatus made, by which a quantity of water could be acted upon by Voltaic electricity, so as to produce oxygen and hydrogen with great rapidity, and in which these gases could be detonated, without the exposure of the water to the atmosphere. The water used had been most carefully purged of air, and after the first detonation of the oxygen and hydrogen, there was a residuum of about one-fortieth of the volume of gases, and after every succeeding detonation this residuum was found to increase, till at length, after about fifty detonations had been made, it equalled more than one-fourth of the volume of the water. This being examined by the test of nitrous gas, was found to contain no oxygen, but that it consisted of 2.6 of hydrogen, and 3.4 of a gas having the characters of nitrogen. The experiment seemed in favour of the idea of the production of nitrogen from pure water, in these electrical processes. Another experiment was instituted on still more accurate principles, the result of which seemed to shew that nitrogen is not formed during the electrical decomposition and recomposition of water, and that the residual gas is hydrogen, and that the hydrogen should be in excess, was referred to a slight oxidation of the platina. The experiments of Mr. Cavendish on the deflagration of mixtures of oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, lead directly to the conclusion, that the nitrous acid, sometimes generated in experiments on the production of water, owes its origin to nitrogen, mixed with the oxygen and hydrogen, and is never produced from these two gases alone; and

Mr. Davy refers to facts ascertained by himself, and described in the Bakerian Lecture for 1806, which likewise seem to shew that the nitrous acid which appears in many processes of the Voltaic electrization of water, cannot be formed unless nitrogen be present.

In answer to the objection that both acids and alkalies may be produced from pure water, other very demonstrative experiments were made, viz. one series in a jar filled with oxygen gas, and another in an apparatus, in which glass, water, mercury, and wires of platina, were present. In the first, the result was, that in no instance in which slowly distilled water was employed and in which the receiver was filled with pure oxygen from oxymuriate of potash, was any acid or alkali exhibited; even when nitrogen was present, the indications of the production of acid and alkaline matter were very feeble. In the second series of experiments, the oxygen and hydrogen produced from water, were collected under mercury, and the two portions of water communicated directly with each other; and in several trials, it was always found that fixed alkali separated in the glass negatively electrified; and that a very minute quantity of acid was observable in the glass positively electrified: but whether the acid was owing to impurities which rise in the distillation with the mercury, or to muriatic acid existing in the glass, Mr. Davy does not determine; he says, however, as common salt perfectly dry, is not decomposed by silex, it seems very likely that muriatic acid in its arid state may exist in combination in glass.

Mr. Davy next states the results of the investigations which he had made on the production of nitrous acid and ammonia, in various processes carried on by himself, and then proceeds to notice some attempts which he made to decompose nitrogen by agents, which he conceived might act at the same time on oxygen, and on the basis of nitrogen. Potassium sublimes in nitrogen without altering it, or being itself changed, and he suspected that the case might be different, if this powerful agent were made to act upon nitrogen, assisted by the intense heat and decomposing energy of Voltaic electricity. The experiment was tried: the phenomena were very brilliant; as soon as the contact with the potassium was made, there was always a bright light, so intense as to be painful to the eye; the platina used, became white hot; the potassium rose in vapour; and, by increasing the distance of the cup from the wire, the electricity passed through

the vapour of the potassium, producing a most brilliant flame, of from half an inch to an inch and a quarter in length, and the vapour seemed to combine with the platina, which was thrown off in small globules, in a state of fusion, producing an appearance similar to that produced by the combustion of iron in oxygen gas. In all trials of this kind hydrogen was produced, and in some of them there was a loss of nitrogen. This seemed to lead to the inference that nitrogen is decomposed, but in other experiments it was certain there was no sensible quantity of nitrogen lost. The largest proportion of nitrogen which disappeared in any experiment was the one-eleventh of the quantity used, and though it cannot be positively inferred that it was not decomposed, yet Mr. Davy thinks it more likely that the loss is owing to its combination with nascent hydrogen; and its being separated with the potassium in the form of pyrophoric sublimate, which is always produced when potassium is electrized and converted into vapour in ammonia. Dr. D. mentions other experiments: but after all, he candidly says, that the general tenor of these enquiries cannot be considered as strengthening in any considerable degree, the suspicion which he had formed of the decomposition of nitrogen. He stated all the strong objections that occurred to him against the mode of explaining the phenomena, by supposing nitrogen decomposed in the operation; but, at the same time, observing that they must not be considered as decisive on this complicated and obscure question; and he adds, the opposite view of the subject may be easily defended.

The professor next treats of the decomposition of ammonia; and, in reference to former experiments, he says, the production of an amalgam from ammonia, which regenerated volatile alkali, apparently by oxidation, confirmed the notion of the existence of oxygen in this substance, at the same time it led to the suspicion, that of the two gases separated by electricity, one, or perhaps both, might contain metallic matter united to oxygen; and the results of the distillation of the fusible substance from potassium and ammonia, may probably be explained on such a supposition. He has made a number of experiments upon the decomposition of considerable quantities of ammonia, in which nothing was present but the gas, the metals for conveying the electricity, and the glass; and every possible precaution used to prevent error; and in all instances it was found, that there was no loss of weight of the apparatus, nor any deposition of moisture dur-

ing or after the electrization, but the wires used were uniformly tarnished; and, in one instance in which surfaces of brass were used, a small quantity of olive-coloured matter formed on the metal; but though in this case nearly eight cubical inches of ammonia were decomposed, the weight of the oxidated matter was so minute as to be scarcely sensible. In these experiments the increase of gas was uniformly from 100 to 185, and the hydrogen was to the nitrogen in the average proportions of from 73.74 to 27.26; and assuming the common estimations of the specific gravity of ammonia, of hydrogen, and nitrogen, Mr. Davy's former conclusions are supported by these new experiments: as they were also when the relative specific gravities of these gases were taken with the utmost degree of precision possible, by means of the delicate balance belonging to the Royal Institution. The specific gravities thus taken are,

Nitrogen, 100 cubical inches - - -	29.8 grains
Hydrogen - - - - - - - - - -	2.27
Ammonia - - - - - - - - - -	13.4

The lately discovered facts in chymistry, says Mr. Davy, concerning the important modifications which bodies may undergo by slight additions or subtractions of new matter, ought to render us cautious in deciding upon the nature of the process of the electrical decomposition of ammonia. It is possible, he adds, that the minute quantity of oxygen, which appears to be separated, is not accidental, but a result of the decomposition, and if hydrogen and nitrogen be both oxydes of the same base, the possibility of the production of different proportions of water, in different operations, might account for the variations observed: but, on the whole, the idea that ammonia is decomposed into hydrogen and nitrogen alone by electricity, and that the loss of weight is no more than is to be expected in processes of so delicate a kind, is, in his opinion, the most defensible view of the subject. But it will be asked, if ammonia be capable of decomposition into nitrogen and hydrogen? What is the nature of the matter existing in the amalgam of ammonia? and what is the metallic basis of the volatile alkali? These are questions not easily solved; but Mr. D. says, that, in his former communication on the amalgam of ammonia, he stated, that, under all the common circumstances of its production, it seems to preserve a quantity of water adhering to it, which may be conceived to be sufficient to oxidate the metal, and

to re-produce the ammonia. He is even unable to form it from ammonia in a dry state; neither the amalgams of potassium, sodium, or barium, produce it in ammoniacal gas; and when they are heated with muriate of ammonia, unless the salt is moist, there is no metallization of the alkali. The amalgam, which he has reason to believe can be made most free from adhering moisture, is that of potassium, mercury, and ammonium in a solid state: this decomposes very slowly, even in contact with water, and when it has been carefully wiped with bibulous paper, bears a considerable heat without alteration. The ratio between the hydrogen and ammonia produced from the amalgam, is taken as one to two; and if this be accurate then it will follow, that ammonia, supposing it to be an oxyde, must contain 48 per cent. of oxygen, which will agree with the relations of the attractions of this alkali for acids to those of other salifiable bases. If hydrogen be a simple body, and nitrogen an oxyde, then on the hypothesis above stated, nitrogen would consist of nearly forty-eight of oxygen and 34 of base: but if hydrogen and nitrogen are both oxydes of the same metal, then the quantity of oxygen in nitrogen must be less. These views are the most obvious on the antiphlogistic hypothesis of the nature of metallic substances; but if the facts concerning ammonia were reasoned upon, independently of other chymical phenomena, they might be more readily explained on the notion of nitrogen being a base, which became alkaline by combining with one portion of hydrogen, and metallic by combining with a greater proportion.

The solution of the question concerning the quantity of matter added to the mercury in the formation of the amalgam depends on this discussion: for if the phlogistic view of the subject be adopted, the amalgam must be supposed to contain nearly twice as much matter as it is conceived to contain on the hypothesis of deoxygenation. Mr. D. did formerly rate it at the one-twelve thousandth part only, but this is the least quantity that can be assumed, the mercury being supposed to give off one-half its volume of ammonia; and he is now inclined to think it may contain the 1–1600th of new matter on the antiphlogistic theory, and about 1–900th on the phlogistic theory. The professor concludes this part of his subject by observing, that though the researches on the decomposition and composition of nitrogen, have produced only negative results, yet he conceives that they may not be devoid of useful applications. It does not seem improba-

ble that the passage of steam over hot manganese, may be applied to the manufacture of nitrous acid: and there is reason to believe that the ignition of charcoal and potash, and their exposure to water, may be advantageously applied to the production of volatile alkali, in countries where fuel is cheap.

(To be continued.)

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The Experimental Farmer: being Strictures on various Branches of Husbandry and Agriculture, drawn from a long Series of Practice in different Parts of Great Britain; containing Observations on planting and preserving young Trees, with an improved Method of thinning them, to become Timber. Likewise Plans for laying out Land, on a five and four field System. Also a new Method to bring the most barren Land into Cultivation for Meadows and Sheep-walks: and a Variety of other useful Information in every Branch of this Art, absolutely necessary for every Person, from the opulent Farmer to the Proprietors of small Pieces of Land. By Thomas Tibbs, Farmer, late Land Steward to Lord Grenville, and who has received the Sanction and a Premium from the Board of Agriculture. London: Sherwood, Neely and Jones.

THE work before us, from the shortness of the time to which, from unforeseen occurrences, we are obliged to limit our consideration of it, and with which the generality of our readers are but too well acquainted, will not, we apprehend, meet with all the justice due to it, that every treatise on so interesting a subject seems to demand from us. Every attempt to render our soil more productive, and our fields more prolific, has a right to be received with attention and with respect. With a population rapidly increasing, the supplies for their support and maintenance must either be proportionably greater, or a serious deficiency of nutriment must be felt. We have heard the rudeness of ignorant tongues crashing on our ears, on the subject of agricultural societies; we have listened, however reluctantly, to the declamations of the untutored peasantry, on the increased value of every necessary of life; and we have attended, with anxious solicitude, for the assignment of some reason, on which this

hasty and ill-judged opinion is grounded. Here, indeed, our attention has been commonly bestowed in vain. No substantial reason has ever been assigned by such persons, nor has the true reason ever entered into their thoughts, why such changes in the value of all the necessaries of life, and particularly of grain, the produce of our lands, have been occasioned. They have scarcely, if at all, attended to the vast increase of people within the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and are but little aware of the futility of the stale objections which are still predominant amongst the inferior classes of the community.

Though the certainty of this rapidity of increase of population has been established beyond the possibility of a doubt, the prejudice still remains unshaken amongst the classes of people to which we have been alluding. It descends from father to son, with a scrupulous punctuality, and loses none of its magnitude or importance in the conveyance. For want of the good things of life to bequeath to posterity, they are but too industriously careful to assign to them those causes of infelicity and discontent, that have served to imbitter the evening of their own days, and to entail upon their descendants a lasting ground of dissatisfaction at their own degraded condition, without ever thinking of what would at once unravel the obscurity, and solve the difficulty of the fact under consideration.

I would ask any of those who have passed the meridian of life, and still rather those who are advanced some years beyond it, and may shortly be expected to descend towards its close, whether it is not a known and established certainty that the soil, in general, is considerably more productive at the present day than when they were young. I would farther ask, whether they cannot mention many spots, in particular, which are abundantly more prolific than in their early years? I would ask, for instance, whether a vast and increased quantity of hay and herbage is not obtained by means of water-meadows? and whether, by means of the inclosure of open fields and commonable downs, &c. a great increase of grain is not produced? In parts where these improvements have been introduced, the fact is worth ten thousand arguments to demonstrate that it is so. And yet, notwithstanding these undeniable advantages, the increasing demand is a proof of an increased consumption; and that, instead of an annual exportation of grain, which this country could supply to other coun-

tries within the memory of many persons who are now living, an annual importation is rendered necessary, and an increased value is consequently occasioned by the necessity which is so admitted.

It is enough for our present purpose, that we have observed this generally, without troubling ourselves farther about a special demonstration. To the cause only, which we have assigned, can it possibly be attributed; but this cause alone abundantly resolves the difficulty. Hence the importance of giving every proper attention to the labours of those who first exercise themselves in making successful experiments, and introducing practical improvements, and, in the next place, in communicating the result of their operations for the information of others. In contemplating works of this nature, then, we are surely contributing to the benefit and improvement of our fellow creatures; and, in giving our fair and candid opinion of such performances, we are employing a very obvious means of making them better known, and consequently rendering a most acceptable service to society, in our endeavours to correct the prevailing errors of the less-observant or the less-reflecting commonalty.

We had prepared a very copious and interesting account of this work, with a particular illustration of some of its directions, and an improvement of some others, in which we perceived some degree of defect. The public will have to regret, with us, that these have perished amongst the far more valuable, though certainly not more useful materials, so far as they extended. Little more than an outline can be now expected from us in the pressure of matters which are thus obtruded upon us: yet, considered with our general preliminary observations, we shall hope they will not fail of their intended advantage!

On the subject of "ditching and quicking," an essential subject for the fences of a farm of any extent, the author has thus delivered his directions, at p. 16, 17. Though the method is laid down for a five-field system, the rule is general for any system, or for any field, which is supposed to be marked out for inclosure, at the option of the cultivator.

"Having done this," says he, "first ditch and quick your fields. If you make a single ditch, let it be three feet wide at the top, and two feet at the bottom. Plant a double row of quicks at the side of the bank for the last two spits of earth, to go on the top row of the quicks. If you plant any other on the inside, I would recommend the Acacia thorn to be planted, leaving a space of six inches between

each. The Acacia thorn, to my knowledge, will grow in a poor soil, from ten to twelve feet in height, in the course of three years. Where double ditches are made let them be three feet wide at the top of each ditch, and two feet at the bottom. Let the middle part of the bank be four feet in width at the bottom. Trench the bottom part of the bank one spit over, leaving the top of the bank near two feet and a half over. Plant a double row of quicks at the side, and one on the top of the bank."

These are all the directions which he has given for forming new hedges. In our estimation, however, they are very defective. To persons acquainted with such work, they will be needless; to those not habituated to them, they are much too general. To such persons a degree of minuteness of description would have been an important acquisition. We regret that we have not time to digest an improved plan, which we think can scarcely be mended, to which we ourselves were eye-witnesses in the south part of Northamptonshire, at least thirty years ago; as it would take up too much room to describe it with sufficient accuracy to be understood by a stranger. From the author's observation, however, on the Acacia thorn, we are inclined to the opinion, that it would have been an excellent plant for some of the adjoining parishes of Bedfordshire, where the greatest possible contrast of the bad management of quicks was, at that time, no less conspicuous; and in the cold downs of Wiltshire, where a still more wretched system, if it can deserve the name, was lately prevalent, and may still at present exist. At some future opportunity, we may give this as a distinct article.

The part which relates to the bringing light, sandy, heath soil into cultivation for sheep-walks, &c. seems to merit considerable attention. In that part respecting manures, we may observe, which our author has omitted, that, in the use of lime, chalk, or marl, for the respective soils to which they are applicable, a full quantity, especially of the first, and perhaps the last, must be laid on at once, as doing it by halves only serves to make it crumble, and run into small lumps, from which no future addition can retrieve it. Many parcels of ground, instead of being improved, have been rendered useless by such penurious measures.

Many directions are given for other works of agriculture, of which we cannot take notice, for the reasons assigned. We could not read the quantity of wheat our author advises to be sown on mungrel sand land of a bushel per acre, and of soft rich clay land of a bushel and

a half to an acre (p. 53), without a sensible pleasure. It reminds us of "The English Farmer in Ireland," most of which we believe has been re-published by Mr. Varley, a practice which we have formerly ventured to recommend, and of which we have seen the good effects. Indeed we are of opinion, that one bushel per acre would be fully as adequate to the latter soil as to the former: and we cannot but incline to the conclusion, that, on any land which ought to be sown with wheat, two bushels will be at all times sufficient. What a waste of seed is often made by the inconsiderate farmer or his seedsman, merely to spoil his crops! The different times of sowing on different soils and situations deserve particular attention.

We cannot enter more largely into the particulars of this useful little volume; but the copious index at the close will direct the reader to any particular subject, of which he may be desirous to inform himself, or to learn the author's opinion of, the utility of which must be obvious.

COMMERCIAL EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

LETTERS from Trieste assure us, that the new commercial communication direct between France and Turkey, will be opened early in the spring, through the Illyrian Provinces. The execution of this amazing plan is worthy of the Emperor Napoleon. By this means the commerce of Trieste, and the other towns of Illyria, will be regenerated, and several of the first mercantile houses in those places are about forming a correspondence in all the Ottoman ports; and consuls, and other French agents, no doubt, will be established along the whole of this new commercial route, to facilitate communication and prevent all obstacles. Thus will Trieste be a grand depot for both French and Turkish goods.—*Journal Pol. de Leyde.*

It must not be unobserved, that Trieste, Fiume, and most of the other ports of the Adriatique, have, for a length of time past, furnished a considerable key to the commerce of the British Empire, and the greater part of the Turkish supply of goods by this circuitous way to the French people is originally from the British Isles, carried thither by British licences under neutral flags.—EDIT.

The value of diamonds has been greatly enhanced of late on the continent, owing to the rich presents made by the different sovereigns,

and the difficulty of procuring them from India and the Brazils. Diamonds of the first quality sell at twelve louis the carat; those of less value find a ready sale at Constantinople, where it has become fashionable to ornament rooms with garlands of precious stones interspersed with them.

Such is the scarcity of lamp oil in the town of Stralsund in Germany, that the inhabitants are obliged to forego the convenience of the streets being lighted during the winter, and many other towns on the continent are in the same situation.

An ordonnance of police has been lately issued in Prussia, subjecting to a rigorous examination and superintendance the sole of that multitude of substitutes which are now palmed on the people for coffee, tea, and sugar; at Vienna it is promulgated from the medical board, with a view of preserving the health of the metropolis.

"Poor, degraded Prussia! what art thou come too since the days of the great Frederick, and under the patronage of France?"

COMMERCIAL WORKS ANNOUNCED.

AN authentic Description of the Kennett and Canal; to which are added, Observations upon the present State of the Inland Navigation of the South Western Counties of England, and of the Counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan and Brecon, in South Wales. 12s.

The Universal Cambist and Commercial Instructor; being a full and accurate Treatise on Exchange; including the Monies, Coins, Weights, and Measures, of all Trading Nations and Colonies; with an Account of their Banks and Paper Currencies. By P. Kelly, LL. D. in 2 vols. 4to. price 4l. 4s. in boards.

Practical Observations on the Report of the Bullion Committee. By C. Bosanquet, Esq. 4s.

Hints from Holland; or, Gold Bullion as dear in Dutch Currency as in Bank Notes. By A. W. Rutherford. Price 3s. 6d.

A Letter to William Huskisson, Esq. M. P. on his late Publication. By a Proprietor of Bank Stock. Price 3s.

Reflections on the Report of the Bullion Committee, in a Letter addressed to a Member of Parliament; to which are subjoined some Strictures on Country Banks. By Joseph Bradley, formerly a Merchant of the City of London. Price 1s. 6d.

An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Mechanics; in Five Books; for the Use of Schools. Illustrated by Examples. 8vo. pp. 479. By W. Marratt. Price 16s.

A new Work is preparing by Mr. Peter Nicholson, on the Mecha-

nical Exercises of Carpentry, Joinery, Bricklaying, Masonry, Turning, &c. with Plates of the various Tools used in each Branch of Business, and other Figures explanatory of the several Arts. This Work is drawn up on the Plan of the familiar but obsolete Work of Moxon; the Plates are numerous, and, we understand, it will be ready for Delivery early in the season.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

New Invented Reaping Hooks.

Mr. Thomas Bingham, of Woodseats, near Sheffield, York, has invented an improved method of making reaping hooks. It is not only attended with greater facility and expedition in the manufacture, but as the improved blades are made of cast steel, they must be far preferable for sharpness of the edge and durability. The process of the above manufacture is represented as follows: When the steel comes from the furnace, it is rolled in a rolling mill into sheets of proper dimensions; out of these the blades are cut according to sizes, and the rivet holes pressed out in the fly; pieces of iron are then slit for the back, and bent to fit the blade, and the holes bored in them by an upright drill, after which the back and blades are rivetted together. These hooks may be made with or without teeth to suit purchasers, and notwithstanding the superior quality of the last steel blades, they will be afforded from the expeditious mode of manufacture at nearly as low a price as the old ones.

Lincolnshire Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog.—Since canine madness has been so prevalent of late years throughout England, any receipt that has been efficacious in the above dreadful malady, cannot be made too public. This was years ago taken out of Calthrop church, Lincoln, when nearly the whole town was unfortunately bitten by a mad dog, and all that followed the prescription did well, and it is also recorded there, many years experience have proved that it is an effectual cure. Take leaves of rue, picked from the stalks and bruised, six ounces; garlick picked from the stalks and bruised, Venice treacle or mithridate, and scrapings of pewter, of each four ounces. Boil all these over a slow fire, in two quarts of strong ale, till one pint is consumed: then keep it in bottles, close stopped, and give of it nine spoonfulls to man or woman warm, for seven mornings together fasting, and this, if administered within nine days after the bite of the dog or other animal, will prevent the hydrophobia.

Improvements in the City of Oxford.—This city, already one of the most beautiful places in the empire, is about to experience some very considerable improvements. A great number of indifferent houses belonging to Christ's and Brazennose colleges, are at the early expiration of the present leases, to be pulled down, and the streets in their neighbourhood are to be widened. It is also proposed to open

a grand avenue to Christ's college, by throwning down the nest of dirty houses which at present obscure its front.

Staffordshire Manufacturers Servants in the Local Militia.---A number of persons have lately been fined by the different magistrates in Staffordshire, for making a deduction from the wages of their servants enrolled in the local militia, on account of their having been absent from service during the period of training and exercise. The magistrates observed, that the legislature had plainly provided for the point in dispute, and referred them to the 15th clause of 48 Geo. III. cap. 3, which ordains that no ballot, enrollment, and service, under the act, shall make void, or in any manner affect any indenture of apprenticeship or contract of service, and the defendants of course were obliged to allow the whole period of their servants wages.

GASTRONOMICAL MAP---*Carte Gastronomique*---To a work lately published, entitled *Cours Gastronomiques*, &c. is annexed a map of France, wherein the principal delicacy for which any town has acquired celebrity, is marked by a figure of the article placed by the side of the town. For instance, adjacent to Amiens and Abbeville are places *pâtés;* near to Ai are placed bottles of *vin mousseux;* at Engoulême are *galantines;* in the Ardennes, a sheep; at Besancon, trouts; wine and *liqueurs* at Bordeaux; sardines and butter in Bretagne; oysters at Cancale; preserves and cheese at Clermont; brandy at Cognac; turbots at Dieppe; grapes at Fontainbleau; cider at Isigny; figs and anchovies at Marseilles; sausages at Lyons; eels at Melun; cherries at Montmorency; honey at Narbonne; cheese at Neufchatel; *cloves* and sugar at Orleans; truffles in Perigord; almond cakes at Pithiviers; veal in Pontoise; red-legged partridges in le Quercy; canuetons and apple jelly at Roceen; haricots at Soissons; pigs' feet at St. Menehould; carps and great livers (of geese) at Strasburgh; heads of hogs at Troyes; asparagus at Vendome; *dragées* at Verdun; lampreys at Vlerzon, &c. &c. Certainly we do not recommend an implicit imitation of this *Carte Gastronomique;* yet it may suggest a concise mode of instructing travellers on what may best deserve their attention, and repay their curiosity, in the neighbourhood of towns which they are visiting. Not from unwillingness to bestow a little trouble, but from ignorance as to what deserves inspection, do many of our summer tourists especially, lose opportunities of beholding objects natural or artificial, that would amply repay their exertions, and live in their remembrance for years. Other hints may be derived from this thought.

Method of making Turnip Bread.---A correspondent of a respectable periodical work has communicated an experiment made by him at a time when bread was very dear, with a view to find some cheaper substitute for wheat flour. He directed several turnips to be washed, pared, and boiled; when soft enough to be mashed, the greatest part of the water was pressed out of them, and they were mixed with an equal weight of coarse wheat meal. The dough was then made in the usual manner with yeast, salt, and water. It rose well, was made up into loaves, and baked in the usual manner. When drawn from the oven, a loaf was cut and found to be sweeter than common bread,

full as light and white, with a slight, but not disagreeable, taste of the turnip. Twelve hours afterwards this taste was scarcely perceptible, and in 24 hours was entirely gone.

Holyhead Signal Station.—The several merchants of Liverpool and its neighbourhood have lately established a signal station at Holyhead, through which will be communicated the earliest intelligence of their vessels having passed the head either outward or homeward bound.

Premiums on Mechanics awarded by the Highland Society of Scotland.

To Mr. George Mercer, manufacturer at Wilderhaugh, near Gallasmels, for his invention of a machine for raising the pile of wool on cloths, and other improvements in machinery; a piece of plate of ten guineas value, or that sum in money.

To Mr. Walter Samuel, at Niddry, West-Lothian, for the improvement made by him in the former mode of yoking horses in Threshing Machines; a piece of plate of ten guineas value, or that sum in money.

To Mr. Monteith, at Harperstone, Perthshire, for constructing, at a small expence, and bringing into practice, a Threshing Machine, driven by water, adapted to farms of moderate extent: the society's gold medal of five guineas value.

To Mr. John Hariman, manager of the Lorn furnace company, for his invention of a machine for raising and removing large fixed or earth-fast stones; a gold medal of five guineas value.

To Mr. James Allen, at Echobank, near Edinburgh, for his drawing and description of a Reaping Machine; three guineas.

Bradford, Yorkshire, accident at.—The boiler of a steam engine at Providence mill near Bradford, burst lately at the moment when the work people were about to renew their labours after dinner; the explosion was tremendous; the boiler was carried eight or nine yards from its seat against the mill, to which it did considerable injury, but what is truly lamentable, five young persons, who were near the spot, were so dreadfully wounded, that four of them died the same evening, and the other on the following day.

Hints for a Depot for Prisoners of War.—It has been generally mentioned, that government are greatly embarrassed for buildings, in proper situations, to accommodate the increasing number of prisoners of war. Every person who has lately visited the western parts of this country, must be somewhat surprised on learning that any difficulty of such a nature could have occurred. We might mention, among other places peculiarly well suited for such a purpose, the extensive cotton mills at Rothesay, on the isle of Bute, which could easily be made to accommodate four or five thousand; and the very extensive buildings which were lately erected on the banks of the Clyde for a lazaretto. The latter is extremely well constructed for a depot, being almost completely insulated, and surrounded by a wall fourteen feet in height. It has never yet been found necessary to occupy it for the purpose for which it was erected.

Lincolnshire, Improvements in.—At a late common-hall of the cor-

poration at Stamford, a petition respecting a new corn-market was taken into consideration, which recommended the area under the portico of the new shambles as a space preferable to the present market hill, as it was under shelter, and had several recesses or boxes which would be a great convenience; however, the petition was thrown out, and a subscription was immediately entered into for erecting a colonnade or covering of some sort over the market-hill, to obviate the inconvenience at present complained of.

ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS.

Improved Time-keepers. By Mr. Joseph Manton, Davies-street, Berkeley-square.

THIS invention consists in a machine for time-keepers to act in vacuo, and it is so constructed that they may be wound up in vacuo, without admitting the external air. We could not, without the aid of plates, give such a description of this instrument as would be intelligible; we shall, therefore, content ourselves with an account of the good effects to be derived from it. "The advantages," says the patentee, "of time-keepers going in vacuo are, the unequal pressure of the atmosphere will be prevented; for when the air is heavy, the vibrations of the balance or pendulum are retarded, when the air is light, they are accelerated; but by these inventions of time-keepers going in vacuo, the vibrations of the balance or pendulum will be more uniform; the sea-air, damps, and dust, which are so injurious in rusting, corroding, and clogging the movements of the time-keepers, are totally excluded. The oil in vacuo will be also preserved in a more uniform fluid state, and not so liable to be glutinous as when exposed to atmospheric influence. Great care should be taken to have a good air-pump, so as to exhaust the air as much as possible; for the more perfect the vacuum, the more correct will be the motion of the balance or pendulum.

"These inventions of time-keepers to go in vacuo, and to be wound up in vacuo when required, without admitting the external air, will be of great advantage in being applied to clocks or watches. The form, or shape, and manner of constructing or making the apparatus of the instruments, or machines, or the materials or the substances they are made of, for containing time-keepers, clocks, or watches in vacuo, may be varied; also, the materials or the substances, or the form, or the shape and manner of constructing or making the instrument or machine for winding time-keepers, clocks, or watches when in vacuo, may be varied, provided that no external air is admitted."

Improvements on Printing and Stamping Presses, by Mr. A. F. De Heine, East Smithfield.—Instead of applying a screw for the power, Mr. Heine applies two sectors, or a sector and cylinder, or a sector and roller to move one against the other by a single or compound lever. In the figures attached to this specification, we have a representation of the head of the piston, under which is the platten

or dye; in the centre of it is a hole, in which the spindle moves by a lever. Another figure shews the moveable spindle with two opposite sections. The lever, whether single or compound, is fixed to the spindle, and by means of it the piston will be depressed as in the common screw, with this difference, that as the descent of the piston decreases in velocity, the power must increase in the same proportion: in the screw the descent is equal, consequently the power is equal. This motion may be reversed, by putting the opposite sectors at the top of the piston; and the cylinder or roller on the moving spindle will produce the same effect. In case the power is applied to a fly press, it may be adapted to it by putting the part that acts instead of a screw, through the hole in the head of the press, and fixing the fly-lever above the head of the press; then, by turning the spindle by the fly-lever, the sectors will act in the manner of a screw with an increasing power. The sectors, and the part which comes in contact with them, must be made of iron, steel, brass, or any other hard substance; steel, or iron case-hardened, is best esteemed by the patentee.

New Method of decorating China, &c. with Metals, which Method leaves the Metals, after being burned, in their Metallic State, by Mr. Peter Warburton, Coleridge, Staffordshire.—In the application of this invention, the patentee employs gold, silver, and platina, in three methods. First, he takes an impression from a plate of copper; the oils are rubbed with a boss into the figure engraved on the plate; the plate is then cleaned, to take off all the oil except what fills the part on which the figure is engraved; a substance composed of glue and isinglass, called a bat, is then applied to the plate, and the impression is taken off by means of a boss or roller. This impression is transferred from the bat to the earthen-ware, china, or glass, and the preparations of gold, silver, &c. such as are employed by painters to produce metallic appearances, are laid on the earthen-ware, china, &c. with cotton-wool, or any other substance fit for the purpose: it is afterwards cleaned off, and put into the oven or kiln, in the usual way.

In the second method, when the figure is charged, and the plate cleaned, Potter's printing-paper, previously sized, is applied to the plate, and the impression taken off, and transferred from the paper to the earthen-ware, by means of flannel, and other fit substance. The metallic preparations are then applied, and the vessels put into the kiln.

By the third method, Mr. Warburton mixes such preparations of gold, silver, and platina, as are made use of by painters to produce the metallic appearances called burnished gold and silver, and steel lustre, with the necessary oils. This mixture, in a liquid state, is then laid upon the figure, engraved on a plate of copper, or any substance on which an engraving can be made, and rubbed in with a dabber: the plate is afterwards cleaned with a piece of leather, called by printers a handcuff or a hand boss. Potter's printing-paper, being previously sized in the usual way, is then applied to the plate, and an impression of the figure is taken off by means of a Potter's

printing-press, and transferred to the earthen-ware, china, or glass, intended to be decorated by means of a rubber. The paper is then taken off, leaving thereon the impression, and it is afterwards put into the oven or kiln in the usual way. Gold, silver, and platina, must be printed upon the glaze of earthen-ware and china; gold, silver, and platina, printed upon earthen-ware, china, or glass, in burning, burnishing, and in all other respects, are treated in the same manner as gold, silver, and platina laid on with a pencil, are treated.

In printing with gold and silver, Mr. W. has found the first and second methods the most advantageous: in printing with platina the third method is the best.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FOREIGN.

France. OWING to the recent failures in Paris, Bourdeaux, and indeed every town of France, the little commerce enjoyed hitherto by that country, is now at a total stand, and a general want of confidence exists all over the continent, insomuch so that bills of the most established banking-houses cannot be cashed or discounted with a considerable premium on the transaction, exclusive of a very heavy discount.

The burning system of all British manufactured goods is still carried on with the greatest avidity, and the spies and excisemen are the *only* people who benefit by this most unprecedented system of the tyrant.

The following imperial decree, imposing an embargo on all ships in the ports of France, was issued 28th January:—"His Majesty has been informed, that the English government had sequestrated in their ports, all French ships and others from Dantzic having on board imperial licences, and also the licences of the English government, has ordered that, from this moment and until a new order be given to the contrary, no ship, even having the imperial licence on board, be permitted to sail from any of the several ports of France or her dominions."

Russia.—A new tarif of commercial duties, to take effect from the commencement of the year, has been published by the Russian government. This is all (so say the letters from Sweden) that the ceaseless and overbearing importunity of the French minister, Caulincourt, has been able to extort from the emperor Alexander, who has pe-

remptorily rejected every proposition for acting up to the spirit and intention of the "Continental system." The new duties are considered by mercantile people as extremely moderate, and even for these the government has thought proper to offer an apology. These regulations, say the decree, have been resorted to in consequence of the great increase of importation which has caused the exchange to fall, and considerably affected the national industry. Admittance into the Russian ports, under this new decree, is, we understand, restricted to vessels arriving from America and the Brazils. No British merchandize had been burned in the Russian dominions. American vessels and cargoes are to be admitted until the 4th of July next, on payment of the old duties; but they are to pay after that period according to the new tarif; the principal heads of which are subjoined to the following:

PROHIBITED ARTICLES FOR 1811.

Rum, arrac, brandies, Port and Lisbon wines, refined or all sorts of loaf sugar, cloth, fine and ordinary cassimere, and all woollens; silk goods of every description; tea, corks, cambric, muslin, linen, chints, printed and all sorts of cotton goods, except white callicoes, such as long cloths, gurrahs, cossaes, baffaes, emmerties, &c.

Ships for their admittance want nothing more, in future, than the register and sea letter, proving their neutrality, and that they come from a neutral port.

Bills of loading must express—

1st. The quantity and kind of goods.

2d. The name of the shipper, and who they are consigned to.

3d. The place where the goods are shipped, and of destination.

4th. The name of the master, and the freight.

It is indispensably necessary that the goods should be accompanied with a certificate of origin of the Russian consul at the port of shipment, or in default, of a competent magistrate.

In the duties of imports, the essential charges are,

On coffee, 20 roubles per poad, instead of 9 roubles 15 a. per poad.

Havannah and raw sugar, 7 ro. per pd. on all sorts, instead of 40 co. as at present per pd.

Cocoa, 20 ro. per pd. instead of 5 ro. 60 co.

Mahogany wood, 2 ro. per pd. free before.

Spanish, French, and Madeira wines, 80 ro. per hhd.

Duties on Russia goods which have been raised, all the other remain as per tarif of 1797, but consolidated—

Hemp, all sorts, ro. 4 per bergt.
Flax, ditto, 6 ditto.
Tallow, ditto, 8 ditto.
Ashes, ditto, 2 ditto.
Ravenducks, flems, and sail cloth, 1 ro. per piece.
Linseed, 1 ro. per chetwert.

Florence.—According to a decree which has just been published at Leghorn, the half of the loading of ships, furnished with simple licences of the third class, must consist of French stuffs of French manufacture. Ships provided with Illyrian or Neapolitan licences, or permissions from the Porte, are subject to the same regulations. The third part of the lading of American ships must likewise be composed of silk stuffs of French manufacture, and another third of the cargo of French wine or brandies. Vessels furnished with Hanseatic licences are subject to the same conditions as American ships.

Buenos Ayres.—The arrival of the British admiral in the River Plata is represented, in the latest accounts from that quarter, to have re-established the commercial intercourse in that part of the world, through which the British commerce will regain all the advantages which it has lost by the decrees of Buonaparte in Europe.

America.—The actual state of commerce with this country still continues with the same uncertainty of intercourse and non-intercourse acts hanging over its head; most of the letters recently received from that quarter agree with this general incertitude.

Portugal.—The greatest part of the produce of this country has already arrived in British ports, and many of the wines are of very inferior quality, owing to the want of French brandies to make them up. In short, the vintage of that country is so drained, from the present distracted state of the country, that vast quantities of wines have been reshipped from British ports for the supply of the combined armies in that country. It is computed that more than one-half of the vineyards of Spain and Portugal are completely destroyed, and the remaining half nearly deserted by the peasantry who formerly cultivated them, being now engaged in warfare.

Denmark.—By letters, received just as we were going to press, we learn that a decree, very conciliatory to the British trade, had been issued; and among other arrangements, that ships with English

licences shall not, "on account of being provided with such licences," be liable to confiscation.

In consequence of this edict a great number of vessels, which were detained in the ports of that kingdom, will, it is understood, be immediately set at liberty.

Quebec.—A gentleman just arrived from Quebec represents the finances in that quarter as in the most flourishing condition, and that the people there have no taxes to pay. This place, however, is represented as absolutely crammed with French inhabitants, so much so, that one cannot purchase the usual articles of subsistence, even at market, without being able to speak French. Quebec, therefore, is not at present to be esteemed a desirable place to reside in, though it may be a cheap one for living.

Ireland—Once more begins to hold up its commercial head, and the importation of flax seed from America has given a new life to the linen manufacture in the north of Ireland, where linens have fallen in price from 15 to 20 per cent. in consequence of the large supplies of that useful article. This fall has occasioned a considerable demand in the English market for Irish linens, which had been superseded by the low price at which our cottons have been furnished.

The flax seed of Boston is now nearly equal to that of Philadelphia, and brings the same price in the Irish market, and is bought up with avidity on landing for ready money. A continuance of this commerce, we hope, will be long uninterrupted, being equally beneficial to both countries.

DOMESTIC.

Little remains to be said of domestic commerce, and mercantile failures do not appear much on the decline; and if we may be allowed to prognosticate from past events, those houses that have already failed are likely to involve many more of inferior extent.

A deputation of merchants trading to the Baltic lately waited on the Lords of Trade, to take their pleasure with respect to the renewing of a trade with the northern ports, but their lordships declined giving any answer at present; and it is presumed, from the recent accounts received from one of the ports in the Baltic (vide Foreign Report, DENMARK), that an opening will soon be made in that quarter.

The failure of the pilchard fishery of the last season has been

amply compensated for on the southern coast of Cornwall, by the extraordinary shoals of herrings that have visited it. In Helford harbour alone, the quantity caught since August, and sold, is little short of 2000 hogsheads, or 5000 barrels, worth about two guineas per barrel.

The convoys to the East and West Indies, have twice put to sea, and been obliged to return to British ports, where they were wind bound on the 24th ult.

A considerable alteration in our different markets has taken place since our last, and a depression in the price as well as slack sale of most of our colonial produce, particularly sugar, the market of which has been affected from the distilleries being again permitted to resume their operations from corn. Raw sugar is full 3s. per cwt. lower, and the manufactured kinds 5s. and 6s. per cwt. Coffee still continues nominal, as many warehouses are full, and no demand, for the consumption in Britain alone is very trifling. Cotton may be quoted at 1d. per pound lower than our last; as well as tobacco the same depression. Amongst the various kinds of dye woods, cam wood has fallen 5l. per ton, and fustic 2l. Aloes, the common kind, may be called 2l. lower, but East Indian is full 4l. higher. Campher 5l. per cwt. lower; arsenic 4s.; cassia buds, 2l. 10s. and cassia lignia 7l. Coculus Indicus 15s. and Columbo root 3l. Madder roots 1l.; sassafras 10s.; cream of tartar 5s.; while, on the other hand, Brazil wood has rose full 5l. per ton, and copperas 6d. per lb. Gentian root, 1l. 10s.; Isinglass, 5s. and East India turmerick 1l. 10s. Swedish bar iron is something higher, but the same article from Archangel is something lower. The price of the different kinds of indigo is fluctuating, and by referring to our list, some kinds will be found higher, whilst others are lower than last quoted. Lead is considerably higher, as well as turpentine, 10s. and spermaceti oil 5l. per ton.

The East India Company have declared the following goods to be put up at their ensuing March sale, viz. on Tuesday, March 5th, 1811, prompt Friday 31st May following:—Tea, bohea, 250,000 lbs.; Congou and Campoi, 4,100,000 lbs.; Pekoe and Souchong, 80,000 lbs.; Single and Twankay, 750,000 lbs.; Hyson skin, 60,000 lbs.; Hyson, 260,000 lbs. Total including private trade, 5,500,000 lbs.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE season admits of little variety in the agricultural proceedings of this month. The dry frosts have been beneficial to the wheat plants; the early peas and beans are now getting in, which has usually been the case towards the close

of the preceding month. The compost has found its way to the meadows with great facility. The wheat market is stationary, owing to the exportation of bread corn to the Peninsula. The unthreshed stock in hand is very great, and was never known of better quality, although much inferior flour is to be found in almost every market, particularly in the metropolis, owing to the old hoard, and inferior flour from America. Oats sink in price, owing to the demand of straw for fodder. Barley, which was both an abundant crop and of the first quality, is on the decline. How much is it to be regretted that valuable grain, in many instances a succedaneum for wheat, should ever be converted into a liquid poison called gin. Many of the turnip crops have suffered materially from the partial severity of the weather. Lean stock is high. Sheep are dull of sale. Wool stationary. Hay and straw are advancing articles.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Portugal. WE consider this country as the object to which our attention has been for a long time more immediately directed, and therefore continue to give it a leading feature in our review of political occurrences. To the latest period of intelligence which has reached us, nothing decisive has occurred between the contending armies; neither did we form any sanguine expectations of any such result, at such a season of the year, in a flat and heavy country, for the most part impassable to any considerable or ponderous bodies, and still more so, as we conceive, for such numerous armies as are now at issue with each other. Very recent dispatches, however, from the head-quarters at Cartaxo, which the gallant Lord Wellington has so long occupied, without the least molestation, speak of some movements in the interior of the French army, without being enabled to ascertain their precise design, but conjectured to be only a relief or change of posts, without making any alteration in the general situation of the forces opposed to him. He still continues to hold out the sentiment that they must be considerably distressed for provisions, which corroborates the opinion we have long entertained, that the resources of the country under their command must be fast approaching to a state of deficiency. In addition to this probable statement we have to observe, that all supplies from Spain have ceased for a considerable time, as he observes in his narrative, from the same cause, it is highly reasonable for us to suppose, that supplies are very fast approaching on the frontiers of that country to the same state of want, or, at least, a very strong prospect of it. Under these circumstances, it must be obvious to every reflecting mind, that the Fabian system, which he has so prudently adopted, bids fair to be ultimately successful; it is certainly entitled to every due praise, whether the result of it shall be successful or otherwise.

That we must feel a satisfaction in finding our conjectures supported from the communications of the gallant general himself, our readers must certainly allow us to indulge. We pretend not to a spirit of prophecy, but we have a right to put in our plea to the operations of common sense. We are neither military men, nor naval men, at least to an extent which can justify our forming any decisive judgment on subjects of so comprehensive a nature; but we cannot forego the rational claim we have to view the fair consequences of things, when circumstances of a general nature are in any degree similar.

We hear nothing of the reinforcements expected to enable Massena to advance with an overwhelming rapidity upon his wary opponent. The precautions taken by our gallant general seem to have had the fullest effect upon his enterprizing enemy. Here, for the first time, probably, in any essential occurrence, the French general seems to have met with his equal. Here he has had occasion to exercise all his military skill and experience, which has been but barely sufficient to preserve his position. How long he will be able to preserve it is another consideration, on which subject our readers will scarcely be at a loss for our opinion.

Another feature of the contracted situation of the enemy may be discovered, from this particular fact, which has been frequently reported in our daily and other prints, but of the veracity of which we cannot any longer have the smallest ground for disbelieving. The difficulty of Massena's intercourse with the government of France, through Spain, is manifest from the declaration, that not a courier can pass from his head-quarters into a situation of safety, without a strong military escort; whence the decided animosity of the peasantry must be demonstrably certain, as nothing short of a decided military superiority is sufficient to curb their resentment. How many of them, indeed, who have been plundered of their all, or, if paid for, which is greatly to be doubted, obliged to part with it at an inferior price, when themselves and families may be in danger of starvation, must be stimulated with the highest spirit of resentment, and be ready to avenge the accumulated injuries which have been heaped upon them by Gallic tyranny. But we shall close this month's remarks under the uncertainty of the present state of things, and reserve our farther remarks to our next numbers.

Spain.—The various reports which have been circulated respecting the final government of this distracted country, have been such, as to leave conjecture entirely at fault, and furnish matter for the random speculator to dig out of the political mine a thousand dazzling fossils, without procuring one actual or valuable gem. In such a state of turbulence and inquietude, little is to be acquired of sufficient authenticity wherewith to trouble our readers. We have not heard much of the labours of the cortes; but what we have recently heard, so far as regards their public functions, has been generally satisfactory.

At the period of our last retrospect, it was generally considered that a considerable part of the French, in the vicinity of Cadiz, had been detached for the purpose of reinforcing Massena, and enabling him to resume offensive operations. Our communications since that date have not enabled us sufficiently to determine this conjecture; for we have neither heard of their arrival, as supposed, nor of any more offensive operations against Cadiz. An attack upon the enemy's positions in that quarter, was some time since stated to be in contemplation; but whether the report had any foundation, or any reasons have occurred to postpone it, or whether it may not have been sufficiently mature for execution, the elapse of time since we have had any authentic documents from that city leaves us in uncertainty. Of any other occurrences of moment since our last, we have no information.

France.—Every month almost affords us some new specimen of the

continental tyrant's arbitrary measures. The printers and booksellers are now become the objects of his fraternal squeeze. They have been required to declare, within one month from the 29th of December, 1810, what number of copies of any and of every work which may be in their possession, and bring them to be stamped (of course, on being subject to a charge for the same), to account for sales monthly, and to be subject to such other regulations and restrictions as must, at once, prove a death-blow to Gallic literature, and ensure a rapid return to ignorance and barbarism. Printers also, of certain descriptions, and not coming within certain regulations, have been decreed to be suppressed, and a new decree has issued to compel the printers retained to purchase the presses of those who have been suppressed, besides an indemnification in proportion to the value of their business. Licences also are to be taken out by each printer, to be paid for at a stipulated rate. Thus, we see, that he is not only determined to know the nature and objects of every book in the empire, which either has been or may be printed, and to ensure the means of discovering every thing obnoxious to his will, but to create a new source of revenue.

Denmark.---The recent decree of this court, with respect to liberating ships of the ports of Sweden, though they have no licenses on board, and of vessels with Swedish documents though bound to an English port, with various other relaxations in favour of trade by licences, has created some sensation in the mercantile and political world. If there should be a real foundation for supposing a change of system, we may then hope that the base servility of the northern powers is nearly drawing to its termination, and that they are at last roused from their torpidity to perceive the dangers with which they are threatened. Indeed it may reasonably be doubted, whether the season for redemption may not be past, or whether, with a creature of the tyrant's in the heart of Sweden, any safe reliance can be placed on the professions of a government under such circumstances.

Sweden.---So little do we hear from this country at this inactive season of the year, that we can say little of the transactions and occurrences of its government in a political view. We are informed, however, that there is soon to be an assembly of its states on important business. We cannot refrain from shuddering at the apprehension of the result of such a meeting. Who knows whether the deposition of the king, who has been set up by the faction of France, may not be one of the principal objects it has to contemplate? We shall be glad to find ourselves mistaken in this instance; but caution we should wish to regard as our rudder, and prudence as our sheet-anchor.

Russia.---In the dreary season of winter we are not accustomed to have any considerable communications from this frozen country, especially by sea, though we may sometimes hear from it over-land, by way of Germany or France. We have, nevertheless, been informed that the Emperor Alexander has manifested a decided aversion and resistance to the burning system of the Corsican tyrant. We have, moreover, received some pretty strong accounts of the disgrace of Caulincourt, the Gallic intriguing ambassador at this court; that he has found means to prevent a peace for some time between Russia and Turkey, and to corrupt a noted general to betray to him the com-

parative strength and weakness of the empire. Whilst we are observing these things, we wish our readers to bear in mind, or to lay before them, what we observed on these subjects in our last month's reflections.

East Indies.---The capture of the Isle of France in the Indian ocean, and of the Banda islands in the eastern seas, have cut off such sources of wealth from our enemies, and deprived them of such advantages as they afforded of interrupting our commerce, as will be of the most essential advantage to our interests. Deprived of shelter and of lurking places for their privateers, as they have been by these captures, they must bid adieu to those marauding expeditions, by which our trade in that part of the globe has been occasionally interrupted and injured.

DOMESTIC.—Our limits preclude us, for the reasons assigned to our correspondents, from entering largely into this branch of our subject. But our readers will be amply gratified by a very few cursory observations. We need only to notice the almost certain event of our gracious monarch's happy restoration to health; an event which must, indeed, be grateful to the mind and heart of every honest Englishman, and be hailed with rapture by every generous and noble-minded Briton. May the pleasing hope be amply and speedily realized! We know that the ejaculation will be grateful to our readers. Neither must we confine our joyful reflections to this event only. The noble conduct of the Prince Regent, during the protracted operations for adjusting the conditions on which it was deemed prudent to settle it, has been worthy of the character of a true patriot; and his acceptance of the conditions imposed by parliament demonstrate the highest sense of duty to his revered father, and his no less generous determination to decline the intended augmentation of income to support the additional splendour of his situation, must endear him to the heart of every sincere lover of his country.

Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, &c.

Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1,170l. without Half Yearly Dividend at the rate of 45l. per Share clear, per Annum.—Birmingham, 1040, dividing 42l. clear.—Coventry, 850l. dividing at the rate of 32l. per Share.—Swansea, 167l the last Dividend 8l. per Share.—Monmouthshire, 129l.—Grand Junction, 270l. 272l.—Kennet and Avon, 42l. 10s.—Wilts and Berks, 45l. to 46l. 10s.—Rochdale, 52l. 10s. 55l.—Western Junction Subscription, 5l. Premium.—Ellesmere, 80l.—Union, 110l.—Grand Union, 7l. Discount.—Lancaster, 26l.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 24l.—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 40l.—Croydon, 30l. to 31l.—West India Dock Stock, 167l. ex Half Yearly Dividend of 5l.—London Dock, 129l. ex Half Yearly Dividend of 3l. clear.—Ditto Scrip, 26l. per Cent. Premium.—Albion Assurance, 57l.—Globe, 120l. ex Half Yearly Dividend of 3l.—Atlas, par —East London Water Works, 187l.—West Middlesex ditto. 114l.—New Ditto, 20l. Premium.—Kent Ditto, 28l. Premium.—Grand Junction Ditto. 12l. 12s. Premium.—London Institution, 68l. 5s.—Surrey Institution, 23l. 2s.—Covent Garden New Theatre Shares, 470l. without Admission.—Strand Bridge, 12l. Discount.—Dover-street Road, 10s. to 1l. Premium.—Commercial Road, 135l. per Cent. ex Half Yearly Dividend 3l.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Attornies Names are between Parentheses.)

Adds W. Dorking, Surrey, linen-draper. (Mr. E. A. Wilde, Warwick-square, Newgate street

Ainsworth L. Withnell, Lancaster, and P. Bennet of Witton, Lancaster, cambric manufacturers. (Mr. R. Dewhurst, Blackburn; and Messrs. Blacklock and Makinson, Elm court, Temple, London

Allder W. Seward street, Goswell street, soda manufacturer. (Mr. Hindman, Dyer's court, Aldermanbury

Andrews W. late of Gloucester place, Newington, paper hanger. (Mr. Watson, Clifford's Inn

Aplin G. C. East Bodleigh, Devon, miller. (Mr. Palmer, Barnard's Inn, London; and Mr. Sercombe, Exeter

Bagster R. Piccadilly, upholsterer. (Messrs. Denton and Barker, Gray's Inn

Bainbridge G. C. and W. Cartwright, Liverpool, merchants. (Messrs. Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane, London; and Messrs. Massey and Cartwright, Liverpool

Barber W. and R. Barber, Cheapside, warehousemen. (Mr. E. A. Wilde, Warwick square

Barrows J. Hammersmith, victualler. (Messrs. Cuppage and Rice, Jermyn street, St. James's

Beavan J. Hill, Brook's place, Kennington, flour factor. (Mr. Reeks, Wellclose square, London

Belshaw T. Manchester, machine maker. (Messrs. Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester, and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple, London

Bennet T. of Long acre, ironmonger. (Messrs. Annesley and Bennet, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Bennet P. Downend, Gloucester, meal man. (Mr. W. Cox, Mr. J. Guest, Bristol; and Mr. James, Gray's Inn, London

Benwell J. Freshford, Somerset, innholder. (Mr. J. Williams, Red Lion square, London; or Messrs. Williams and Bush, Trowbridge, Wilts

Berry J. Norwich, printer. (Messrs. Simpson and Rackham, Norwich; and Messrs. Windus and Holtaway, Chancery lane, London

Berry R. Shoreditch, hop merchant. (Mr. Clutton, Southwark

Birkinshaw J. late of Newton-upon-Ouse, York, common brewer. (Mr. Lambert, Gray's Inn square, London; and Mr. Lockwood, jun. Easingwold, York

Bishop G. C. Maidstone, Kent, soap manufacturer. (Messrs Bovill and Tustin, New Bridge street, London

Blagg W. R. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, corn merchant. (Mr. J. Daubney, of Great Grimsby; and Mr. W. Grey, Holborn court, Gray's Inn, London

Blakely A. of Dewsbury, York, cloth manufacturer. (Mr. Rylah, Dewsbury; and Mr. Crossley, Holborn court, Gray's Inn, London

Blaylock J. late of Carlisle, Cumberland, muslin manufacturer. (Messrs. Mounsey and Giles, Carlisle; and Mr. H. Mounsey, Staple Inn, London

Blowers T. Tottenham court road, linen draper. (Messrs. Sweet and Stokes King's Bench walk, Temple, London

Bowen D. late of Neath, Glamorgan, skinner. (Messrs. Cardale and Spear, Gray's Inn, London; and Mr. D. Powell, Neath, Glamorgan

Boys R. Preston, Lancaster, builder. (Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane, London; and Mr. Dixon, Preston

Brade R. R. Norcott, and J. Joel, Manchester, coach makers. (Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford ow, London; Mr. Maudsley, Birmingham; and Mr. Edwin Ford, Hanging Bridge, Manchester.

Brain J. Bristol, cooper. (Messrs. Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet street, London; and Mr. J. H. Frankis, Bristol

Brooke C. High Town, Liversege, York, butcher. (Mr. Evans, Hatton garden; and Mr. Carr, Gomersal, Leeds

Brown J. jun and G. Brown, of Croydon, Surrey, cheesemongers. (Messrs. Willet and Annesley, Finsbury square, London

Buckly T. Kennington lane, Newington, Surrey. (Mr. Brown, Blackman street, Borough

Bullen T. High street, Newington, Surrey, dealer. (Mr. Brown, Blackman street, Borough.

Bundy R. of Bristol, brewer. (Mr. E. Stephens, Bristol; and Messrs. Sweet and Stokes, King's Bench walks, Temple

Cannon S. late of Beckingham, Essex, carpenter, (Mr. Harvey, Feering House, near Kelvedon, Essex; and Mr. Warne, Broad street, London

Cansdell W. Hackney road, carpenter. (Messrs. Wilde and Knight, Castle street, Falcon square

Carless J. Three King court, Lombard street, merchant. (Messrs. Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warnford court, London; and Messrs. Barret and Wilson, Manchester

Carter T. Oxford street, upholsterer. (Messrs. Sweet and Stokes, King's Bench walks, Temple

Cassel M. Sun street, Bishopsgate street, shopkeeper. (Mr. J. Hart, Pope's Head alley, Cornhill

Chalfont S. Fulmer, Bucks, corn dealer. (Mr. G. Vincent, Bedford square, London

Clayton J. Horbury, cloth maker. (Mr. Scholefield, Horbury; and Mr. Battye, Chancery lane, London

Cogswell W. Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier. (Mr. J. Williams, Red Lion square, London; and Messrs. Williams and Bush, Trowbridge

Colvin J. Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. T. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London; and Messrs. Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool

Cooke J. of Houghton Drayton, Southampton, miller. (Mr. R. Bremridge, Inner Temple, London; and Mr. R. Footner, Andover, Hants

Cooper J. late of Oxford street, umbrella maker. (Mr. Aspinal, Quality court Chancery lane

Cooper N. Pemberton row, Gough square, china gilder, (Messrs Matthews and Randal, Castle street, Holborn

Corri D. Air street, professor of music. (Messrs. Turner and Pike, Bloombury square

Cousins J. South Lambert, underwriter. (Messrs. Lowless and Crosse, St Mildred's court

Creed J. late of Weymouth, victualler. (Mr. Henning, Weymouth, and Mr. J. Alexander, New square, Lincoln's Inn, London

Crippen C. of Limehouse, hoop-bender, (Mr. R. Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch street

Crook A. B. Colne, Lancaster, calico manufacturer. (Mr. Hardacre, Colne; and Mr. Wigiesworth, Gray's Inn square, London

Cullen R. and J. Pears, Cheapside, factors. (Mr. J. Pullen, Fore street, Cripplegate

Curgenven R. jun. Plymouth, linen draper. (Mr. B. Follet, Paper buildings, Temple, London; or Mr. Pridham, Plymouth

Dallas B. Tower hill, wine merchant. (Messrs. Whittons, Great James street, Bedford row

Dawson T. High street, Wapping, grocer. (Mr. Clutton, St. Thomas street, Southwark

Desormeaux L. Great Titchfield street, apothecary. (Messrs. Collins and Waller, Spital square

Dingwall P. Ludgate hill, grocer. (Mr. Robinson, Charter House square

Ditcham J. Sherborne lane, London, carpenter. (Messrs. Pitches and Sampson, Swithin lane

Eddison T. Romford, Essex, linen draper, (Mr. Townshend, Romford, Essex; and Mr. Jones, Martin's lane, Cannon street, London

Faerber O. C. Bridges street, Covent garden, tailor (Mr. Prior, Copthall-court

Fairless E. T. Upper Charles street, Clerkenwell, money scrivener. (Messrs. Watson and Plumtre, Lamb's buildings, Temple

Fallows H. Pendleton within Salford, Lancaster, dealer. (Mr. Buckley, Manchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple, London

Faugoin H. late of Trimsaran, Carmarthen, coal merchant, (Mr. Popkin, Dean street, Soho, London, and Mr. Seymour, Mere

Fettes R. York, grocer, (Messrs. Brook and Bulmer, York; and Messrs. Bell and Bodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside, London

Firth E. Hatton garden, turner. (Mr. Kenrick, Hatfield street, Christchurch, Surrey

Fisher J. late of Worley, Essex, shopkeeper. (Messrs T. and W. Nettleship, Grocers' Hall, London

Flack J. Laystall street, Liquor Pond street, coach smith. (Mr. Hussey, Furnival's Inn

Floyd G. Liverpool, porter and ale merchant. (Messrs. Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, London; and Mr. Plumbe, Liverpool

Foster J. jun. of Manchester, grocer. (Messrs. Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester, and Mr. R. Ellis, Chancery lane, London

Garman W. Bristol, merchant, (Mr. James, Gray's Inn square, London; and Mr. J. Cornish, Bristol

Gates T. Robert street, Christchurch, Surrey, victualler. (Mr. Evans, Kennington cross

Gibbs J. A. late of Worthing, Sussex, plumber. (Messrs. Strattan and Allport, Shoreditch, London

Gibson E. Great St. Helen's, merchant. (Mr. Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Gibson W. Edgeware road, cheesemonger. (Messrs. Richardson, Fisher, and Lake, Bury street, St. James's

Golden G. late of Charlton, Southampton, maltster. (Mr. R. Bremridge, Inner Temple, London; and Mr. R. Footner, Andover, Hants

Goodman G. Marchmount street, Brunswick square, builder. (Mr. Toone, Clifford's Inn

Graham R. Liverpool, merchant. (Messrs. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings; Mr. Battye, Chancery lane, London; Messrs. Orred and Barnes; and Messrs. Crump and Lodge, Liverpool

Granger T. Long Acre, brass founder, and coal merchant. (Mr. Truwhitt, Lyon's Inn

Greaves T. Oldham, Lancaster, grocer. (Mr. H. Barlow, Oldham; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple, London

Grobecker W. A. Great St. Helen's, shipowner. (Mr. Setree, St. Mary Axe

Hainsworth I. of Pudsey, York, clothier. (Messrs. Upton, Nicholson, and Hemingway, Leeds, and Messrs. J. Lambert and Sons, Bedford row, London

Hall J. Bletchingly, brewer, (Messrs. Williams and Wilmot, New Inn

Harriot T. Bishopgate street, chinaman, (Messrs. Warrand and Wood, Castle court, Budge row

Hart B. Plymouth, tavern keeper. (Messrs. Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row, London; and Mr. Boson, Plymouth Dock

Hartley C. and W. Hartley, York, worsted spinners. (Mr. Evans, Hatton garden, London; and Mr. Crossly, Bradford

Hawkins J. Queen street, Limehouse, builder. (Messrs. Evitt and Rixon, Haydon square, Minories

Haywood J. B. and J. Pinniger, Coleman street, clothiers. (Messrs. Debary, Derby, and Scudamore, Tanfield court, Temple

Heath J. Walmston, Chester, cheese factor. (Mr. S. Wilson, King's Bench walks, Temple; and Mr. Sparrow, Newcastle under Lyme

Heffil W. Gray's Inn lane, grocer. (Mr. Morgan, Old City Chambers

Heywood J. Manchester, machine maker. (Messrs. Foulkes and Creswell, Manchester; and Messrs. Longdill and Beckit, Gray's Inn, London

Hill J. Axminster, Devon, innholder. (Messrs. Pearson and Son, Pump court, Temple, London; and Mr. J. Taunton, Axminster

Hobson J. late of Levenshume, Lancaster, dyer. (Mr. W. Nabb, Manchester

Hodgson A. Fenchurch street chambers, merchant. (Messrs. Atcheson and Morgan, Winchester street, Broad street, London

Hopwood E. Mardsden, Lancaster, calico manufacturer. (Messrs. Caton and Brumell, Aldersgate street, London; and Mr. Delasare, Kighley

Horner J. West Smithfield, victualler. (Messrs. Wiltshire, Bolton, and West, Old Broad street

Horner R. Welburn, York, tanner, (Messrs. Smithson and Son, New Malton, and Mr. Marmaduke Robinson, Essex street, London

Hutchins G. late of Andover, Southampton, dealer in spirituous liquors. (Mr. Neale, New Inn; and Mr. Robert Bird, Andover, Hants

Isherwood J. late of Manchester, manufacturer. (Messrs. Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court, London; and Mr. Heslop, Manchester

Ingleby J. Lygan-y-wern, Flint, and C. Ingleby of Soughton, Flint, lead merchants. (Mr. Robert Holywell; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple, London

Ingram R. Old street, bedstead maker. (Messrs. Collins and Waller, Spital square

Ives J. Cawston, Norfolk, grocer, (Messrs. Boyce and Deacon, Norwich; and Messrs. Windus and Holtaway, Chancery lane, London

Jackson W. late of Sherborne lane, merchant. (Mr. Highmoor, Bush lane, Canon street

Jefferies I. late of Sudbury, Suffolk, miller. (Mr. Edmund Stedman, Sudbury, and Messrs. Meggisons and Fairbank, Hatton garden, London

Jermeut R. Old 'Change, factor. (Mr. Hackett, Bearbinder Lane

Jones C. and Loadsman B. Sheffield, druggists. (Messrs. Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Jones J. Rochdale, Lancaster, oil-dealer. (Mr. Maugnall, Warwick-square, Newgate street, London

Jones ⁂ Wardour street, grocer.

(Messrs. Blake and Son, Cook's court, Carey street

Josephs M. Great Prescot street, Goodman's fields, merchant. (Messrs. Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane

Joyce A. D. Fordingbridge, Hants, tick manufacturer. (Mr. Samuel Kinsey, Furnival's Inn, London

Karby W. Stratford, Essex, plumber. (Messrs. Stratton and Alport, Shoreditch

Keating J. Manchester. (Messrs. Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester; and Mr. R. Ellis, Chancery lane, London

Kelly J. Great Pulteney street, Golden square, victualler

King J. Hampstead, shopkeeper. (Mr. Bryant, Copthall court, Throgmorton street

Kirk J. Leeds, York, tin-plate worker. (Messrs. Atkinson and Bolland, Leeds

Kent T. K. Cannon street road, St. George East, timber dealer. (Mr. Reeks, Wellclose square

Knight W. late of Wells street, Mary-le-bone, carpenter. (Messrs. Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square

Lay J. Oxford street, hatter. (Mr. Tucker, Bartlet's buildings, Holborn

Lewis J. Worcester, vintner. (Mr. C. Becke, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane; and Mr. Allen, Worcester

Lewis W. late of Abingdon, Berks, banker. (Mr. Falcon, Elm court, Temple

Llewillen W. late of Bristol, toy dealer. (Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, London; and Mr. James, Bristol

Lockley J. J. Tooley street, Southwark, dealer in soap and candles. (Mr. Harding, Primrose street, Bishopsgate

Malleson J. K. Sweeting's alley, Cornhill, bill-broker. (Mr. Withy, Buckingham street, Strand

M'Guffie A. Liverpool, merchant. (Messrs. Tarrant, Clarke and Pritchards, Chancery lane, London; and Messrs. Massey and Cartwright, Liverpool

Mason J. late of Heywood, Lancaster, shopkeeper. (Mr. Parker, Bury; and Mr. Wigleworth, Gray's Inn square, London

Mayers R. Manchester, grocer, (Mr. R. Ellis, Chancery lane, London; and Messrs. Johnson and Lonsdale, Manchester

Mellor T. late of Burslem, Stafford, potter. (Mr. Barbor, Fetter lane, London; and Messrs. Thomas and Robert Fenton, Newcastle-under-Lyme

Mettam J. Old Bailey. (Mr. Parton, Walbrook

Mills J. Holywell street, Strand, merchant. (Mr. J. Mayhew, Symond's Inn, Chancery lane

Monnet Louis, Spring gardens, tavern-keeper. Mr. Walton, Girdler's Hall, Basinghall street

Morley J. Stewardstone, Essex, silk-throwster. (Messrs. Gregson, Dixon, and Gregson, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Mosgrove W. Honiton, Devon, surgeon. (Mr. Turner, Exeter; and Messrs. Collett, Winburne and Collett, Chancery lane, London.

Mundy A. Shrewton, Wilts, victualler. (Mr. J. Swaine, Wilton, Wilts

Nicholson G. Queen street, Bloomsbury, (Mr. T. S. Toosey, Warwick court, Holborn

Railethorpe J. Newstead, Nottingham, merchant. (Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Elm court, Temple, London; and Mr. Sanders, Nottingham

Parker R. Great Saffron hill, iron-founder. (Messrs. Jones and Reynal, Mayor's Court Office, Royal Exchange

Parkhouse E. Brixham, linen-draper. (Mr. Robert Brutton, New Millman street, Brunswick square, London; and Mr. Mortimer, Exeter

Parkin, J. W. Mr. Wheel, Ecclesfield, York, tobacconist. (Messrs. Williams and Darke, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. B. Burbeary, Sheffield

Parr J. Manchester, merchant. (Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane, London; and Messrs. Knight and Hadfield, Manchester

Parry Isaac, Butt lane, Deptford, potter. (Messrs. Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars

Patrick J. Mary-le-bone street, Piccadilly, linen draper. (Messrs. Sweet, and Stokes, King's Bench Walks, Temple

Pearkes J. St Paul's Church yard, silk weaver. (Mr. Smith, Barber's Hall

Peck S. Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. Josiah Williamson, Leigh street, Liverpool; and Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row

Petersdorf F. late of Hatton garden, furrier. (Messrs. Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch

Phillips D. Walbrook, tailor. (Mr. Courteen, Walbrook

Pitt C. Southampton, statuary. (Mr. Lys, Took's court, Chancery lane, London

Pottell W. Cow lane, West Smithfield, carpenter, (Mr. Primrose, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Potter I. Manchester, grocer. (Messrs. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, London; and Mr. Jepson, Manchester

Price J. late of Coventry, ribbon-

manufacturer. (Mr. J. Alexander, New square, Lincoln's Inn, London; and Mr. T. Minster, Coventry

Price J. Birmingham, brass founder, (Messrs. Swaine, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry, London; and Mr. Whateley, Birmingham

Prockter R. Ludgate Hill, corn dealer. (Mr. J. Smith, Dorset street, Salisbury square

Reddall J. late of Great St. Helen's, merchant. (Mr. Bellamy, Clifford's Inn

Rennards R. and Rennards T. Kingston upon Hull, merchants. (Mr. Courteen, Walbrook

Richardson T. late of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, Glamorgan, chemist. (Messrs. Bleasdale, Alexander and Holme, New Inn, London; and Messrs. Berrington and Jenkins, Swansea

Richards H. of the Strand, gun-maker. (Messrs. Murphy and Cameron, Bouverie street, Fleet street

Rigden R. Hatton street, Hatton garden, blacking maker. (Mr. Edwards, Castle street, Holborn

Roberts E. and Welch J. Suffolk lane, Cannon-street, cotton and indigo brokers. Mr. E. A. Wilde, Warwick square

Roberts T. Liverpool, woollen draper. (Messrs. Windle, John street, Bedford row; or Mr. J. Phillips, Commerce court, Lord street, Liverpool

Saint C. Norwich, shawl manufacturer. (Mr. F. Abbott, Chancery lane, London; and Messrs. Bygrave and Goodwin, Norwich

Sanderson W. Liverpool, timber merchant. (Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London; Mr. Forrest, and Messrs Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool

Sankey C. James street, Covent garden, cheesemonger, (Messrs. Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square

Seed J. Preston, Lancaster, corn merchant. (Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London; and Mr. Smith, Preston

Sells J. Brixton hill, Surrey, carpenter. (Mr. James Benton, Union street, Southwark

Sills J. Sills Jon. and J. W. Pigeon, Hambro' Wharf, London, merchants. (Mr. Falcon, Elm court, Temple

Simpson F. Lancaster, merchant. (Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Elm court, Temple; and Mr. E. Atkinson, Lancaster

Simpson N. jun. late of Ely, Cambridge, currier. (Mr. E. R. Pickering, Staple Inn, London; and Mr. Archer, Mildenhall, Suffolk

Senior R. Bristol, clothier. (Mr. G. Strickland, Bristol; and Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn, London

Smith A. C. late of Kennington green, merchant. (Mr. Brown, Blackman street, Borough

Smith E. Greenwich, grocer. (Messrs. J. and W. Richardson, New Inn

Sowter R. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. (Mr. Cotsworth, Hull; and Messrs. Exley, Stocker and Dawson, Furnival's Inn, London

Stephens E. sen. and Stephens E. jun. late of Oxford street, carvers. (Mr. Hall, Coleman street

Stephens W. C. Westbury-upon-Trym, jobber. (Messrs. Edw. Daniel and Son, Bristol; and Messrs. Pearsons, Pump court, Temple, London

Stonehewer W. and J. Bailey, Manchester, cotton manufacturers. (Messrs. Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warnford court, London; and Messrs. Barret and Wilson, Pall-Mall, Manchester

Stott R. Rochdale, money scrivener. (Messrs. Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane

Sutton J. Sandy, Bedford, butcher. (Mr. Smith, Furnival's Inn, London

Swindells G. Stockport, hatter. (Mr. Baddeley, Stockport; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple

Symonds E. Rusper, Sussex, cattle dealer (Mr. Palmer, Doughty street, London

Timmins T. Birmingham, tailor. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's Inn square, London; and Messrs. Barker and Unett, Birmingham

Thomson A. Nag's head court, Gracechurch street, merchant. (Messrs. Kibbitwhite, Rowland and Robinson, Gray's Inn place

Thornley J. Liverpool, merchants. (Mr. C. Bird, Castle-ditch, Lord street, Liverpool; and Mr. Windle, John street Bedford row

Thornton W. Hinckley, Leicester, currier. (Mr. C. H. Ware, Gray's Inn, London; and Mr. C. Jarvis, Hinckley

Trevithick R. and R. Dickinson, late of Fore street, Limehouse, dealers in iron tanks. (Messrs. Wadeson, Barlow and Grosvenor, Austin-friars

Taylor J. Winchester row, St. Marylebone, cheese monger. (Mr. Fiske, Palgrave place, Strand

Vicat G. Portsmouth, victner. (Mr. R. Calloway, Portsmouth; and Messrs. Collett, Wimburn and Collett, Chancery lane, London

Walker C. Manchester, manufacturer.

(Messrs. Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple, London

Walker J. Little Britain, lace dealer. (Mr. Lyon, Gray's Inn; and Mr. T. Hearn, Buckingham

Watts G. Well street, Hackney, baker. (Mr. T. Ashfield, High street, opposite Shadwell Church

Webb J. Moddershall, Stafford, corn dealer. (Messrs. Exley, Stocker and Dawson, Furnival's Inn, London; and Mr. Middleton, or Mr. Vernon, Stone

Webber J. Webb street, Southwark, rag merchant. (Mr. Hall, Coleman street

Weston R. John Dufton and Jos. Dufton, Berry court, Love lane, factors. (Mr. J. Pullen, Fore street, Cripplegate

White E. B. Chamber's street, Goodman's Fields, carpenter. (Mr. Rutson, Wellclose square

White J. Gloucester, barge-owner. (Mr. James, Gray's Inn square, London; and Mr. Okey, Gloucester

White T. Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. T. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London; and Messrs. Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool

Williams A. Rumney, Monmouth, shopkeeper. (Messrs. E. Daniel and Sons, Bristol; and Messrs. Pearson and Son, Pump court, London

Wilson E. H. Liverpool, merchant. (Messrs. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, London; and Messrs. Orred and Baines, Liverpool

Withers J. Freshford, Somerset, corn factor. (Mr. Highmore, Bush lane, Cannon street; and Mr. J. Wingate, Bath

Woodward W. Tottenham, Middlesex, salesman. (Mr. Taylor, Old street road

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

Anderson A. merchant in Montrose; creditors to meet in the house of Mr. Hunter, vintner in Montrose, 18th Jan. and 13th Feb.

Arrot, Eliz. dressmaker in Edinburgh; creditors to meet in John's Coffee house, Edinburgh, 8th Feb. and 8th March

Brown and Scott, merchants in Leith; creditors to meet in the Royal Exchange Coffee house, Edinburgh, 2d Feb. and 4th March

Bell J. ironmonger in Glasgow; creditors to meet in Henderson's Tavern, Glasgow, 11th Feb. and 8th March

Bisset H. insurance broker and ship owner in Leith; creditors to meet in the house of John Robertson, vintner, Leith 24th Jan. and 21st Feb.

Burness W. merchant in Berrie; creditors to meet in the house of Warby, inn-keeper, Berrie, 28th Jan. and 18th Feb.

Baxter G. and Son, manufacturers in Dundee, and of George Baxter, and George Baxter jun. manufacturers there, the individual partners of the said company; creditors to meet in the house of Alexander Morren, vintner in Dundee, 2d and 25th Feb.

Clephan J. vintner in Edinburgh; creditors to meet in the Royal Exchange coffee house, Edinburgh, 6th Feb. 8th March

Chalmers G. grazier and cattle dealer in Cardseat, in the county of Aberdeen; creditors to meet in Ronald's tavern, Aberdeen, 8th Feb. and 8th March

Dott J. merchant in Kingussie; creditors to meet in the Hammermen's tavern, Perth, 11th Feb. and 12th March

Douglas J. grocer in Dunfermline; creditors to meet in the Royal Exchange coffee house, Edinburgh, 11th Feb. and 11th March

Dott T. merchant in Raits of Bellvile; creditors to meet in Hammermen's tavern, Perth, 11th Feb. and 12th March

Furlong and Kerr, merchants in Glasgow, and John Furlong and William Kerr, individual partners of that company; creditors to meet in the Black Bull inn, Glasgow, 8th Feb. and 8th March

Fleming J. and Co. wrights and cabinet makers, Glasgow, and of John and James Fleming, individual partners of that company; creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales' tavern, Glasgow, 29th Jan. and 29th Feb.

Fleming W. spirit dealer at Penthill, in the parish of Dempy; creditors to meet in the Tontine rooms, Glasgow, 16th Jan. and 15th Feb.

The company of W. Gentle and Son, bakers in Glasgow, and of William and Thomas Gentle, the individual partners; creditors to meet in Henderson's tavern, Glasgow, 6th and 27th Feb.

Handyside J. yarn merchant and agent, Glasgow; creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern, Glasgow, 1st and 22d. Feb.

Irvine A. merchant in Stranraer; creditors to meet in the King's arms inn, Glasgow, 28th Jan. and 25th Feb.

Livingston A. merchant in Edinburgh; creditors to meet in the Royal Exchange coffee house, Edinburgh, 19th Jan. and 16th Feb.

M'Fum D. and Sons, manufacturers in Glasgow; creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern Glasgow, 30th Jan. and 27th Feb.

M'Donald A. drover and dealer in sheep and black cattle, residing at Leck of Glengarry; creditors to meet in the Mason's lodge Inverness, 28th Jan. and 10th Feb.

M'Whirter J. manufacturer in Glasgow; creditors to meet in the Black Bull inn, Glasgow, 1st Feb. and 1st March

Malcolm S. merchant in Brechin; creditors to meet in the house of John Martin, vintner, Brechin, 15th of Feb. and 15th March

M'Vean M. and D. merchants and grocers in Glasgow, and of Martin M'Vean and Dougald M'Vean, the individual partners; creditors to meet in the King's arms inn, Glasgow, 4th Feb. and 4th March

Pullar J. manufacturer in Glasgow; creditors to meet in the Black Bull inn, Glasgow, 31st Jan. and 28th Feb.

Pearson W. tanner in Dundee; creditors to meet in the house of Alexander Morren, vintner, Dundee, 12th Feb. and 5th March

Raitt W. merchant in Montrose; creditors to meet in the house of James M'Harrie, vintner, Montrose, 2d Feb. and 2d March

Ramsay, flesher in Paisley; creditors to meet in the house of W. Hector, vintner, Paisley, 30th January and 27th Feb.

Ross W. merchant and cattle dealer in Stranraer; creditors to meet in the George Inn, Stranraer, 4th Feb. and 4th March

Shaw J. merchant and carrier, betwixt Cumbernauld and Glasgow; creditors to meet in the house of Mrs. Pollock, vintner, Glasgow, 28th Jan. and 25th Feb.

Smith D. manufacturer of alkaline salts at Port-Crawford, and one of the partners of the late Crawford, Smith and Co. Greenock; creditors to meet in the Tontine coffee house, Glasgow, 28th Jan. and 18th Feb.

Smith W. maltster and brewer, West Fenton, by Haddington; creditors to meet in the Royal Exchange coffee house, Edinburgh, 4th Feb. and 4th March

Tait J. bookseller in Glasgow; creditors to meet in the Tontine coffee house, Glasgow, 6th and 27th Feb.

Wilkin R. drover or cattle dealer in Shaws of Fmmald; creditors to meet in the Globe inn, Dumfries, 21st Feb. and 14th March

Wylie W. senior, manufacturer in Paisley; creditors to meet in the house of William Hector, vintner in Paisley, Feb. and 8th March

Wylie H. cloth lapper in Paisley; creditors to meet in the house of James Shaw, vintner, Paisley, 8t Feb. and 1 March

Walker, J. merchant and dealer in grain and potatoes in Renfrew; creditors to meet at the Black Bull inn, Renfrew, 9th Feb. and 9th March

Warrie W. vintner in Bervie; creditors to meet in his own house there, 19th Jan. and 19th Feb.

Wylie J. muslin manufacturer in Paisley; creditors to meet in the house of William Hector, vintner in Paisley, 26th Jan. and 23d Feb.

Wyllie and Thomson, merchants in Glasgow; creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern, Glasgow, 25th Jan. and 22d Feb.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Ebsworth W. Charlton, Gloucester, dealer

Hyde J. and J. Clemson, of Manchester, dyers

Lanchester Ann, St. James's street, milliner and dress maker

Shufflebothom J. late of Liverpool, ale and porter dealer

Lee S. High street, Borough, linen draper

Sheppard G. Frome Selwood, clothier

Slater T. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant

DIVIDENDS.

Allen W. Radipole, inn holder, March 1

Andrade J. and Co. Abchurch lane, insurance brokers, March 2

Brickwood J. sen. jun. and Co. Lombard street, bankers, Jan. 26

Berry T. Fleet street, man's mercer, Feb. 19

Bowler G Manchester, hat maker, Feb. 14

Brewer Wm. Somerset, miller, Feb. 22

Brown R. jun Pleasant place, Battle bridge, painter, &c. Feb. 25

Ball J. Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk carrier, Feb. 27

Brooks Jos. Liverpool, porter brewer, Feb. 19

Baster J. Straud, tailor, Feb. 23

Brackera R. and Co. flannel manufacturers, March 9

Bailie G. and Co. Finsbury place, merchant, Feb. 16

Burrough M. New Sarum, banker, Feb 27

Burge W. Southampton, butcher, Feb. 25

Brewer, J. Richmond hill, Surry, victualler, Feb. 2

Bonser W. and Co. Cannon street, silk hat makers, Feb. 26

Breakwell G. Southwark, victualler, Feb. 26
Berridge W. Maiden lane, Cheapside, hosier, Feb. 26
Bone J. and Co. Strand, booksellers, March 5
Breffit J. Alfreton, Derby, mercer, March 6th
Bignell W. St. Helens, broker, March 2
Bent R. Lincoln's Inn fields, March 9
Best Benj. St. Helens, Bishopsgate, March 2
Bateman J. Hull, merchant, March 2
Canniford W. George street, Oxford street, baker, March 2
Clark W. Water lane, Tower street, merchant, Feb. 19
Cohan A. and Co. Sheerness, slop sellers, Feb. 23
Conforth W. Bishopwearmouth, sail maker, Feb. 28
Carter J. Sandwich, Kent, draper, March 15
Clayton J. jun. of Leeds, woolstapler, March 4
Cooke Isaac, Gravesend, carpenter, April 2
Chiddell J. Southampton, ale merchant, March 13
Croose T. Pickett street, Strand, linen draper, March 9
Dunlop J. St. Mary Axe, merch. Feb. 19
Davies E. T. Great Warner street, Clerkenwell, linen draper, March 2
Dennet R. Greek street Soho, cheesemonger, Jan. 30
Darling W. York street, Southwark, victualler, Feb. 27
Dibsdale J. Bedford street, Middlesex, shoe maker, March 16
Delpina C. A. Westminster, merchant, March 2
Dawes J. and Co. Pall Mall, bankers, March 2
Dickinson J. sen. and W. Dickinson, jun. Bread street, merchants, March 9
Deschamps W. W. B. S. Morgan and Co. Suffolk lane, merchants, March 16
Eccles F. Crispan street, Spitalfields, draper, Feb. 26
Emden A. G. Portsmouth. shopkeeper. March 2
Elstub H. Sunderland, mercer, Feb. 26
Evans E. Neath, Glamorgan, shop keeper, March 2
Evans T. Oxford street, victualler, March 2
Foster J. and Co. Wilsden, York, cotton twist spinner, Feb. 27
Frost J. Doncaster, inn holder, Feb. 22
Fox J. Coleman street buildings, merchant, Feb. 26
Freeman D. and W. Sykes, Church street, Bermondsey, leather factors, March 30
Forster R. High street, Bloomsbury, cheesemonger, March 2
Godenough W. Hampstead road, coach maker, Feb. 13
German J. Aldermanbury, hosier, Jan. 29
Glerments R. Norwich, appraiser, Feb. 25
Green R. Bishopsgate street, jeweller, Feb. 28
Gilbert C. St. George's fields, hack maker, March 9
Gissing T. Borough road, shopkeeper, March 2
Greaves J. P. and Co. Coleman street, merchants, March 9
Heseltine B. Beech street, Barbican, oil merchant, Feb. 14
Hewson T. Great St. Helens, merchant
Hunter A. Little Portland street, coach maker, March 2
Howland T. Thame, carrier, March 19
Howard E. Covent garden, money scrivener, Feb. 23
Hollamby W. Leadenhall street, Librarian, Feb. 26
Hingeston C. and Co. Walbrook, men's mercers, March 2
Hawkshead R. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, March 6
Holme T. Liverpool, house builder, March 1
Hutchinson W. Parry, Liverpool, grocer, March 4
Houghton W. Liverpool, merchant, March 13
Jones J. C. New Tothill street, Westminster, victualler, Feb. 25
Jones P. Oxford street, upholsterer, Feb. 26
Jackson E. Horselydown, brewer, March 16
Jameson R. and Co. Ironmonger lane, merchants, Feb. 23
Johnson W. Edgware road, collar maker, March 15
James J. Bristol, cooper, Feb. 23
Jones D. Pentre Bach, Glamorgan, grocer, Feb. 28
Kinsay, W. Oxford street, coach maker, March 2
Kilton T. Halt, Norfolk, printer, Feb. 15
Killick R. Southampton, upholsterer, April 27
Like T. Old Brompton, builder, Feb. 26
Leman J. Ramsgate, shopk. Feb. 23
Lichigany S. and Co. Basinghall street, merchants, March 14
Lawrence R. Prospect Row, Bermondsey, corn dealer, March 16

Long J. Deptford, victualler, March 9
Lewis H. and Co. Oxford street, shop keepers, March 9
Marshall W. Old Bethlem, brush maker, Feb. 14
Martinnant P. St. James's street, warehouseman, March 2
Mountfort J. Worcester, woollen draper, Feb. 23
Mead F. S. and Co. Cavendish square, milliners, Feb. 26
Morrish W. Bath, cheesemonger, Feb. 28
Matland D. New Bridge street, merchant, March 15
M'Donald J. Woolwich, victualler, April 2
Marchall C. Vinegar yard, Bermondsey street, worsted maker, March 9
Matthews W. Brown's lane, Spitalfields, carpenter, March 2
Moore J. Surrey street, Blackfriars, ironmonger, March 2
Manning R. Stock Exchange, stock broker, March 23
Mason E. Swan Alley, Coleman street, carpenter, March 9
Neve J. Birmingham, linen draper, Feb. 22
Nicholls R. Norwich, woolen draper, Feb. 28
Nott J. Romford, grocer, March 9
Nicholls J. Gray's Inn, scrivener, March 16
Ody S. A. and Co. Oxford street, booksellers, March 21
Osborn F. G. York, liquorice merchant, March 8
Percival W. Oxford street, linen draper, Feb. 19
Pickard W. Little Moorfields, breeches maker, Feb. 14
Pearson G. Friday street, Cheapside, warehouseman, Feb. 2
Post W. Bristol, carrier, Feb. 20
Pannell W. Stoney lane, Southwark, common brewer, Feb. 19
Pass W. T. and Co. Dockhead, brewers, March 12
Persent, Martin Walter, and A. W. Bodecker, St. Helens, merchants, March 30
Parr R. Watling street, wholesale haberdasher, Feb. 26
Phillips D. Bristol, mercer, Feb. 28
Pagett, D. Leicester, grocer, March 13
Parr J. Owen, and T. C. Patrick, Suffolk lane, insurance broker, March 5.
Payler T. Greenwich, merchant, March 9
Rutlidge T. Reading, hatter, Feb. 9
Robinson T. Manchester, inn keeper, Feb. 28
Rowton W. and Co. Chester, bankers, Feb 5
Robertson J. Lydd, Kent, linen draper, March 5
Rowlandson T. and Co. Cheapside, merchants, March 2
Reed R. Lothbury, factor, May 4
Roffey B. New Bond street, taylor, March 16
Reid J. Broad street, underwriter, March 12
Swift J. Liverpool, stationer, Feb. 23
Saunders T. Borough market, builder, March 9
Swire S. Halifax, merchant, Feb. 28
Sparks W. Castle street, Leicester fields, currier, Feb. 26
Strickland S. Richmond green, tailor, March 2
Suter G. Broad street, Bloomsbury, victualler, Feb. 26
Stapleton T. Sheerness, shopk. Feb 28
Stokes T. Tooley street, Southwark, cabinet maker, Feb. 26
Sykes J. Queen street, Cheapside, Feb. 26
Sheldon R. H. Neville's court, Fetter lane, jeweller, March 9
Saxelbye T. Derby, merchant, March 4
Smith F. and Co. Addle street, warehousemen, March 5
Smith J. Staples, Liverpool, shoe maker
Samuel R. St. Giles's, linen draper, March 16
Tudon M. A. Reading, Berks, inn holder, Feb. 20
Tabart B. Bond street, bookseller, March 9
Twaitis J. Ludgate hill, inn keeper, Feb. 26
Trott D. Old Change, calico printer, Feb. 26
Tipper S. Leadenhall street, bookseller, Feb. 19
Wing J. Stamford, Lincoln, victualler, Feb. 14
Waidson J. Cheshunt, Hertford, tailor, Feb. 19
Wharton C. Northwich, Chester, liquor merchant, Feb. 19
Wallis J. Colchester grocer, Feb. 27
Woolcombe W. sen. and jun. Rotherithe, ship builders, May 9
White T. Borough, haberdasher. May 4
Woodman W. Lime street square, merchants, March 9

CERTIFICATES.

Amer R. New street. Dock head, calenderer
Anderson Ja. Gates head, Durham, grocer
Anderson and Eades of Bridge yard wharf, Tooley street, merchants

Brickwood S. Stoke Newington, brewer
Banks W. King street, Cheapside, linen draper
Boulton Morgan, Vancouver and Stowe of Cuper's bridge, merchants
Bull J. late of King's Langley, Herts, carpenter
Bingor Ed. Fenchurch street, hardwareman
Barton J. Stockport, cotton spinner
Barlow T. Westmorland Place, Middlesex, brewer
Bonsor Newcomb and Sisson, Cannon street, silk manufacturers
Batchelor J. Lurkhall place, Surry, builder
Bainbridge, Fletcher, and Barber of Barnes, soap makers
Bradley Ann, Strand, Umbrella maker
Cole T. Woodbridge, Suffolk, butcher
Champ J. Chichester, money scrivener
Clemmons J. and C. Price, Picket street, Strand, cheesemongers
Codd, W. Cateaton street, merchant
Comb Ja. Upper Cleveland street, Fitzroy square, baker
Charlton W. J. Molyneux street, Edgware road, builder
Carter J. West Lynn, Norfolk, vintner
Clements R. of Norwich, appraiser
Cole Mary Talbot, Hatton garden, copper plate printer
Cooper Emd. Hendon, carpenter
Cuthbert Ja. Brixton, Surrey, shop keeper
Cattell H. Duke street, Worship square, silk manufacturer
Dewhurst R. Preston, Lancashire, upholsterer
Davies Ja. Risco, Monmouth, merchant
Drakeford A. Colesbill, Warwick, butcher
Dawson T. Sherborn, York, shopkeeper
Davies T. Princes road, Lambeth, tea-dealer
Dalzell Ar. Great Alie street, merchant
Dollman S. and W. Banks, Poultry, hatters
Elkins Ch. Jenkins and Vincent May, Liverpool, silk hat manufacturers
Evans T. Oxford street, victualler
Ford W. Beckington, Somerset, maltster
Groime and Metcalf, Austin Friars, merchants
Gresty Rich late of Manchester, victualler
Haywood J. and G. Turney, London street, merchants
Harding T. Walworth, dealer in spirituous liquors
Howell Rees of Manchester, porter dealer
Hills Benj. Enfield, haberdasher
Harrison T. Camomile street, stationer
Hunsley P. Beverly, cabinet maker
Hinde J. Bucklersbury, grocer
Herbert T. Dowgate hill, Manchester cotton merchant
Hardacre S. and W. Barnard, St. Thomas Apostle, merchants
Houlding J. Liverpool, merchants
Jordan W. Greenwich, metal worker
Jackson G. Tottenham court road, oilman
Johnson D. Ivy lane, trunk maker
James Ja. Cobham, Surry, edge tool maker
Jaques J. Holborn, composition manufacturer
Kendal T. G. Liverpool, merchant
King R. F. Gracechurch street, tobacconist
Kernot J. Bear street, Leicester fields, druggist
Kearsley G. Fleet street
Kerry R. Bucklersbury, warehouseman
Killick J. Shepherd, Lee Bridge, miller
Lambert G. and T. Francis, Mile end road, coachmakers
Laidman J. Gravel lane, Christ church, hat manufacturer
Maynard T. Clerkenwell, horse hair manufacturer
Morton A. Ham common, corn dealer
May H. of Bristol cornfactor
Nesbitt Sam. Hackney, exchange broker
Oates E. Paradise street, Rotherhith, mariner
Oates E. Leeds, drysalter
Pickering J. Halliwell, Lancaster, cotton spinner
Philp T. of Holborn, printer
Perkins J. Neath, Glamorgan, apothecary
Phillips T. Milford, Pembroke, and old City Chambers, merchant
Randall T. Oxford, linen draper
Richardson T. Waterside, Hallifax, dyer
Routledge E. sen. and jun. Barrackside Cumberland, drovers
Robertson J. and J. Stein, Lawrence Pountney hill, merchants
Richardson J. of Hull, spirit merchant
Rawlinson Ab. and T. Bagot, Liverpool, merchants
Rowlandson, Bates, Isaacs, and Jun, Cheapside, merchants
Robinson W. of King's Newton, Derby, farrier
Showell S. China Terrace, Lambeth, music seller

Shaw W. B. St. Paul's Church yard, warehouseman
Sutor W. Deptford, bricklayer
Schindler Chris. Bartlett's buildings, merchant
Stuart C. Berwick street, St. James's, tailor
Seaton J. Fox of Pontefract, banker
Schaar C. Princes street, tailor
Silverwood M. Settle, York, innkeeper
Skilbock J. Huddersfield, merchant
Smith J, Liverpool, merchant
Tomlinson A. Little Droyside, Lancaster, shopke eper
Thornber W. Monmouth street, grocer
Taylor Tho. Bilston Stafford, japanner
Tulloh J. Great Coram street, Brunswick square, merchant
Titherington J. Liverpool, merchant
Wakefield T. Witton, merchant
Walker J. Blackman street, Southwark, linen draper
Woolcott, Waudsworth road, Lambeth, builder
Williams Roger Hesketh Fleetwood, of Liverpool, merchant
Wilson Mason, Liverpool, merchant
Walker D. Holborn, bookseller
Westall, W. Mount street, Whitechapel, yeast merchant
Waterhouse J. Manchester, victualler
Willats J. Gracechurch street, stick and umbrella maker

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Skaife and W. Manners, of Tavistock street, Covent garden, lace dealers
W. Haysler and D. Ewins, of Leman street, Goodman's fields, slopsellers
W. Richards and T. Rayment, of Bromley, Middlesex, calico plate engravers
W. Whitney and R. Worthington, of Chorley, Lancaster, brandy merchants
C. Lane of Conway street, Fitzroy square, and S. Banks of Carburton street, Fitzroy square, surgeons
R. Wilson and W. Ballans
S. Thornley, S. Hadfield, and J. Wood of Manchester
W. Garfit, sen. Bartholomew Claypon and W. Chapman, corn merchants
T. Blake, T. Gadden, and J. Aldridge, of Poole, corn dealers, and coal merchants
J. Bird and J. Rend, of Trowbridge, Wilts, common carriers
G. Moore and H. Moore, of Wolverhampton, Stafford, tanners
J. Jones and R. Gore, of Page's walk, Bermondsey, glue makers
W. Wharton and J. Brooke, of Manchester, iron founders
T. Poulson and J. Poulson, of Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire Potteries, dealers in flint
J. King and J. Scull, of Trowbridge Wilts, bakers
J. Burnham and T. Rice, of Commerce row, Blackfriars road, linen drapers
P. Storr and W. Spratley, of Dean street, Soho, working silversmiths
S. Fairfax and G. Laverick Fraser of Bishopgate street Within, grocers
R. James, T. Dufty, and J. Northage James, of Nottingham, hosiers
W. Dunn, Charles Hooper, and S. Hooper, of Shiffnal, Salop, farmers
W. Harson Bayly and John Bayly, of Plymouth, ship chandlers and ironmongers
N. Bogle French, Augustine Bogle French, N. Bogle French, jun. and John Barton, of Old South Sea House
G. Grundy, Dennis Grundy, jun. Ed. Grundy, J. Beardoe, and Squire Horrox, of Hampson Mills, near Bury, Lancaster, calico printers and warehousemen
J. Thwaites, sen. and J. Thwaites, jun. of Yarmouth, Norfolk, linen drapers
J. Myers and G. Sidgreaves, of Preston, Lancaster, wine and spirit merchants
J. Beardmore, J. Beardmore, jun. and F. Cunningham, of Milk street, Cheapside
W. Rathbone Heelis and J. Heelis, of Bolton le Moors, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers
D. Hermitage Day, T. Hulkes, and S. Dorne, of Rochester, bankers
A. Slade and P. Cooper, of Hammersmith, haberdashers
F. Hall, F. Hall, jun. T. Robinson, and John Tood of Kingston upon Hull, merchants
J. Wellings jun. and T. Wellings of Wolverhampton, cabinet lock makers
J. M'Kenzie and J. Wilson of Manchester, auctioneers
J. Cross of Portsmouth, and W. Whitebread of Chichester, carriers, and waggon masters
G. Askwith and Wm. Greenwood, of Leeds, York, cloth dressers
S. Storey and T. Storey, of Hunworth, Norfolk, millers
T. Norris of Bury, Lancaster, and the Rev. H. Unsworth of Bury, J. Harrison, of Lowefield, Westmorland, and R. Hodgson of Bury, woolen manufacturers
R. Sanders and W. Moulton of Warwick, grocer
T. Birkin and J. Digby Curtis, of Mansfield, Nottingham
J. Carr and J. Wise, of Kingston upon Hull, hatters

A. Scaife, T. Willis, and G. Willis, New Bond street, woolen drapers

P. Pole, C. Pole, and Samuel Pryce, of Nicholas lane, merchants

J. Hewitt and S. Hewitt, of St. John street, linen drapers

J. Thomas and J. Protheroe, of Bristol, wine merchants

Ann Graham Ridley, M. Lewis, M. Ridley, and E. Lewis, of Edwards treet, Portman square, milliners

M. Phipp and W. Clark of Tower street, wine merchants

W. Walker and S. Leveridge, of King street, St. James's square

F. Pothonier and J. Hill, of Old street, City road, rectifiers

C. Torkington and M. Atkinson, of Leeds, flax dressers

W. Wright and I. Henn, of Birmingham, ivory comb merchants

W. Turnell, C. N. Lethbridge, and T. Constable, of New street, Old street, knife blade manufacturers

J. Cæsar and W. Cæsar, of Whitecross street, haberdashers

C. Huffam and W. H. Huffam, riggers

S. Newbury and J. Benwell Allnatt, of Portugal street, Lincoln's Inn, stationers

J. Gibbs and J. Shenton, of Birmingham, platers

W. Brown and J. Rowe, of Air street, Piccadilly, woollen drapers

Mary E. Thornhill and M. James, of Ashton, Somerset, school mistresses

J. Kinder and B. Backhouse, of Stockport, Chichester, muslin manufacturers

K. Makenzie and J. George, of Basinghall street, insurance brokers

W. Clarke Adams and J. Walford Izod, of Evesham, Worcester, surgeons

G. Sheobridge and W. Limebeer, of London

J. Dunlop and Walter Dunlop of Rochdale

R. Cranch, T. Wilt, and J. Thornton, of Water lane, Tower street, spirit merchants

J. Hopewell, sen. and J. Hopewell, jun. of Chipping Barnet, Hertford, grocers

R. Barlow and R. Fell, of Bolton le Moors, Lancaster, corn dealers

W. Biggs and J. Smith, of Nottingham, stationers

G. Henderson and J. Cheyne, of Liverpool, insurers

Jer. Waring and E. Waring, of Alton, Southampton, woolstaplers

W. Leedham, J. Sloan, and J. Crossley, of High street, Southwark, cheesemongers

G. Moses Thurkle and A. Skynner, of New street square, sword cutlers

J. Simpson, T. Ward, and J. Slade, of Birmingham, brass founders

J. Thomson and R. Thomson, and J. Thomson of Wigan, Lancaster

T. Holdsworth and J. Holdsworth, of Wakefield, York, woolstaplers

T. Holdsworth, J. Holdsworth, J. Burrell, jun. and R. Burrell, jun. of Wakefield, York

H. Segar and A. Norris, of Liverpool, corn dealers

J. Wade, W. Stables, and G. Wilson, of Hanway street, Oxford street, warehousemen

J Simpson, J. Heap, R. Mercer, and J. Wardley, of Barrow, Lancaster, calico printers

D. Bell, C. Hanbury, and T. Smith, of Whitecross street, Cripplegate, brewers

W. Kennerley, and R. Denton, jun. of Waltham Abbey, Essex, calico printers

J. Simkins and J. Nuth, of Cheapside, warehousemen

W. Brown and J. Russel, of Croydon, corn dealers

G. Evans and T. Wintersgill, of Liverpool, ship brokers

W. Edmeads, T. Curteis, and Lea. Smith, of Leadenhall street, stationers

E. Sauders and J. T. Sanders, jun. of Birmingham, platers

R. Wells and R. Debenham, of Camden Town, brewers

T. Wesby, and W. Cox, of Primrose street, Bishopgate street, willow manufacturers

S. Maddocks and S. Jarman, Coleman street Buildings

J. Sculthorpe, J. Brown, and J. Walters, of the Poultry, warehousemen

J. Handley and R. Abbot, of Coventry, mercers

B. Chapman and J. F. Holwhede, of Leeds, merchants

T. Clause, sen. and T. Clause, jun. of Faversham, surgeons

E. Edwards and J. Moody, of Boar's Head court, Fleet street, coach masters

T. Chantler, jun. J. Deane, S. Holbrook, and J. Lawton of Winnington, Chester, white salt manufacturers

J Dossey, W. Strawson, W. Hill, and J. Jeffery, of West Retford, Nottingham, sacking manufacturers

T. Ikin, J. Cockell, J. Carr, and J. Ikin, of Leeds, York, merchants

T. Eccles, of Over Darwin, J. Newsham, and T. Newsham, jun. of Blackburn, cotton manufacturers

J. Oxley and J. Oxley, jun. of Norwich hatters

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE *at New Lloyd's Coffeehouse.*

From LONDON *to*	
Portsmouth, Spithead, Poole, or the Isle of Wight — —	2gs.
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartmouth, or Plymouth —	3gs.
Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey	3gs.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and Places adjacent — — — —	4gs.
Kinsale, Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, or Belfast —	5gs.
Limerick or Galway — —	6gs.
Londonderry or Glasgow —	5gs.
Yarmouth or Lynn — —	1½g. or 2.
Hull or Gainsborough — —	2g.
Newcastle, Whitby, or Sunderland — — — — —	2½gs.
Leith, Perth, Dundee, Montrose, or Aberdeen — —	2gs. or 2½
Inverness, Shetland, or the Orkney Islands — — —	3gs. or 3½
Stockholm and Places adjacent	40gs. ret. 10l.
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh — — — —	40 10
Oporto — — — — —	8gs.
Lisbon — — — — —	8gs. ret. 4
Rio de Janeiro — — —	8gs. ret. 4l.
MEDITERRANEAN, viz. Malaga and Places adjacent Salonica, Gallipoli, Smyrna, or Constantinople — —	16gs. ret. 6l.
Madeira — — — — —	20gs. ret. 5
Jamaica — — — — —	6gs. ret. 2l.
Leeward Islands, viz. Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, &c. —	8gs. ret. 4l.
Surinam, Demerara, or Berbice	8gs. ret. 4l.
Musquito Shore, Honduras, and Places adjacent — —	12gs. ret. 6l.
The American States, their Ships — — — — —	6gs.

American States, British Ships	10gs. ret. 5
Newfoundland and Coast of Labradore — — — —	6gs. ret. 2l.
Bay of Fundy, Quebeck, or Montreal — — — —	10gs. ret. 4
Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena, Company's Ships —	4gs.
Others — — — — —	6gs. ret. 2l.
Southern Fishery, out & home	25gs.
Bengal, Madras, or China, Company's Ships — —	6l.
Ditto, out and home — —	12l.
Others — — — — —	10gs.
LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, &c. *to*	
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, Belfast, Londonderry, or Glasgow — —	4gs. 1
Limerick or Galway — —	5gs.
Archangel, home — — —	20gs. 3
Oporto or Lisbon — — —	10gs. ret. 5l.
Gibraltar — — — —	8gs. ret. 4l.
Madeira — — — —	6gs. ret. 2l.
Jamaica — — — —	7gs. ret. 3l. 10s.
Leeward Islands — — —	8 4l.
Ditto with Convoy — —	5gs. 1
American States — — —	Ditto
Greenland, out and home —	8gs.
DUBLIN, CORK, &c. *to*	
London — — — — —	4gs. ret. 1l.
The Baltic — — — —	10gs. ret. 5l.
Lisbon and Oporto — —	——
American States, American Ships — — — — —	6gs.
Ditto, British — — —	12gs.
Greenland, out and home	——
West Indies — — — —	8gs. ret. 4l.
Jamaica — — — —	Ditto
Limerick to London — —	4gs.

PRICE OF LEATHER.

	per lb.		per lb.
Butts, 50 to 56 lbs. each — —	20d. to 21d.	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lbs. — —	28d. to 33d.
Ditto, 56 to 66 lbs. each —	22d. to 24d.	Ditto, 50 to 70lbs. — — —	34d. to 42d.
Merchants' Backs — — —	19½d to 21d.	Ditto, 70 to 80lbs. — — —	36d. to 40d.
Dressing Hides — — —	18d. to 20d.	Small Seals (Greenland) — —	3s. to 3s. 1d.
Fine Coach Hides — — —	20d. to 21d.	Large Ditto, 140s. to 180s. per doz.	
Crop Hides, 35 to 40lbs. for cutting	17d. to 19d.	Goat Skins, 60s. to 70s. ditto	
Ditto, 45 to 50lbs. — — —	19d. to 22d.	Tanned Horse Hides — —	18d. to 20d.

PRICE OF CORN AT LIVERPOOL.

Wheat, Engl. new	14	0	14	6	per 70lbs.	
American	13	6	14	0	ditto	
Dantzig	14	3	14	9	ditto	
Irish, old	9	0	12	6	ditto	
Ditto, new	12	6	13	0	ditto	
Oats, Potatoe — —	3	11	4	2	per 45lbs.	
Ditto, new —	4	3	4	4	ditto	
Limerick —	3	11	4	0	ditto	
Waterford —	3	9	3	11	ditto	
Cork — —	3	4	3	6	ditto	
Wexford —	3	3	3	5	ditto	
Barley, English —	6	6	7	0	per 60lbs.	
Scotch —	6	0	6	3	ditto	
Malt, Fine — —	10	6	11	0	per 36qts.	
Inferior —	9	0	10	0	ditto	
Beans, Tick — —	57	0	58	0	per qr.	
Peas, White — —	52	0	64	0	ditto	
Flour, Fine — —	80	0	85	0	per 280lbs.	
Seconds —	72	0	77	0	ditto	
American	54	0	57	0	per 196lbs.	
Ditto, Sour	45	0	48	0	ditto	

Importations at the PORT of LONDON, for the Month ending 20th Feb. 1811.

Ashes, Pearl and Pot, tons	2130	Rags, tons	329
Barilla, tons	356	Raisins, cwt.	1250
Brandy, gals.	4300	Raisins, Smyrna, casks	770
Brimstone, tons	560	Rice, bags	1760
Bristles, doz. lbs.	2370	Rum, gallons	1,370,000
Butter, tons	920	Silk, Thrown, lbs.	1276
Coffee, bags	8610	—— Raw, lbs.	3780
Cork, tons	240	Sugar, hogsheads	35,000
Cotton, lbs.	1,247,000	Tallow, tons	107
Flax, tons	576	Tar, barrels	690
Flax Seed, barrels	605	Tobacco, lbs.	2,740,000
Hemp, tons	470	Wheat, qrs.	1,276,000
Linseed, qrs.	1560	Wine, gallons	8700
Madder, cwt.	970	Wool, cwt. Spanish	750
Oil, Olives, tons	176	Hides	45,000

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday, 29th Jan.	*Tuesday*, 5th Feb.	*Tuesday*, 12th Feb.	*Tuesday*, 19th Feb.
AMSTERDAM, 2 *Us.*	30 6	30 6	30 6	29 2
Ditto, at sight	29 0	29 8	28 ½	28 2
Rotterdam, 2 *Us.*	9 6	9 0	8 10	8 10
Hamburgh, 2½ *Us.*	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Altona, 2½	26 0	26 0	25 1	25 1
Paris, 1 day's date	20 2	20 2	19 8	17 16
Ditto, at sight	20 6	20 6	19 12	18 0
Bourdeaux	20 6	20 6	19 12	18 0
Madrid *Effective*	—	—	—	—
Palermo *in paper*	125	125	125	125
Cadiz	—	—	—	—
Bilboa	41	41	41	41
Leghorn	58	58	58	58
Genoa	54	54	54	54
Venice	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	66½	67	67	67
Oporto	67	68	68	68
Rio Janeiro	72	72	72	72
Malta	63	63	63	63
Gibraltar	40	40	40	40
Dublin	9½	9½	9½	9½
Cork	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛

New Dollars 5s. 10½d. per Ounce. Omnium 4½ Discount.

Agio of the Bank on Holland, 4 per Cent.

Average Price of Corn throughout England and Wales, taken from the London Gazette, for the Week ending 9th February 1811.

Wheat	97s. 0d.	Pease	48s. 10d.
Rye	50s. 3d.	Beans	49s. 6d.
Barley	40s. 11d.	Oats	27s. 6d.
Oatmeal	49s. 10d.	Beer or Big	—

HAY AND STRAW—Per Load.—18th February 1811.

ST. JAMES'S MARKET.		WHITECHAPEL.		SMITHFIELD.	
Hay	£6 0 0 to 9 15	Hay	£6 10 to 9 12	Hay	£8 10 to 9 9
Clover	8 5 0 — 9 10	Clover	8 8 — 10 10	Clover	8 10 — 9 9
Straw	3 12 0 — 4 4	Straw	3 12 — 3 18	Straw	3 3 — 3 15

PRICE OF COALS, 18th FEBRUARY 1811.

Newcastle	46 0 — 66 0	Cinders	31 0 — — —
Sunderland	45 0 — 56 0	Other Coals	56 0 — 58 0

Delivered at 12*s.* advance on the above prices.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Price of Grain, 18th February 1811.

Wheat	60 to 86	Malt	56 to 72	Oats	23 to 28
——, fine	90 — 94	White Pease	40 — 48	Polands	30 — 33
——, superfine	96 — 98	Boilers	50 — 55	Fine Flour	85 — 90
Rye	35 — 39	Gray	36 — 42	Seconds	75 — 80
Barley	24 — 33	Beans, old	34 — 45	Per sack of 5 bushels, or 280lbs.	
——, fine	40 — 46	Ticks	34 — 40	Rape Seed, per last	£46 — 51

MONDAY, 18th February 1811.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

TO SINK THE OFFAL, PER STONE OF 8lbs.

Beef	5 0 to 6 0	Beef	4 0 to 5 4
Mutton	5 4 — 6 4	Mutton	4 4 — 5 4
Veal	6 0 — 8 0	Veal	6 0 — 8 0
Pork	5 4 — 7 0	Pork	5 4 — 7 0
Lamb	— — —	Lamb	— — —

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

BY THE CARCASS.

PRICE OF HOPS.—BOROUGH.

Kent, bags	£6 0 to 7 10	Kent, pockets	£6 6 to 9 0
Sussex	5 10 — 6 6	Sussex	6 0 — 7 5
Essex	5 12 — 6 6	Essex Farnham	11 0 — 14 0

Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, 45 10¼ per cwt. exclusive of Customs and Excise payable thereon.—T. NETTLESHIP, *Clerk of the Grocers' Company.*—From London Gazette of 18th February 1811.

SCOTCH MARKETS.—EDINBURGH, FEBRUARY 13.

MEALMARKET, TUESDAY.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Oatmeal, per bolls, of			
First, per boll	1	0	0
Second	0	19	0
Third	0	18	0
First, per peck	0	1	5
Barleymeal	0	1	2
Peasemeal	0	1	3
Quartern Loaf	0	0	11½

PRICES OF MEAT, &c.

Beef, per lb.	7d. a 9d.
Mutton	6d. a 9d.
Veal	9d. a 12d.
Pork	8d. a 9d.
Lamb, per qr.	— — —
Raw Hides, per st.	7*s.* a 9*s.*
Butter, per lb.	1*s.* 6d. a 1*s.* 8d.
——, Salt	1*s.* a 1*s.* 6d.
Eggs, per dozen	1*s.* 6d.

GRASSMARKET, JAN. 30.

Sheep and Lambs, 1200, at per stone, sinking offals	9*s.* a 9*s.* 4d.
Cattle, 100	9*s.* a 9*s.* 3d.
Milk Cows, 15*l.* to 16*l.*	
Horses sold heavily.	
Coals, p. cart of 12 cwt. 8*s.* 6d. a 10*s.* 6d.	

DUNDEE MANUFACTURES, FEBRUARY 13.

LINENS.

Sail-cloth, No. 1 — 14 a 14½	
Hemp Cotton Bagging 10 a 14	
Strelitz — — — 9 a 9½	
Lint Osnaburghs — 7 a 7½	
Tow ditto — — — 5 a 6½	
Ditto ditto — — 6 a 7½	
Ditto ditto — — 6 a 8	
German Dowlas 27 inch 12 1 f.	
Common ditto, 27 — 11 a 12	
Tow Sheeting, 24 port 10½ a 11	
Ditto ditto — 20 — 9 a 10	

YARNS, per spl.

3lb. Lint hand-spun	4 2 a 4 3
3 ditto Mill-spun	— 4 7 a 4 9
4 ditto ditto	— 5 3 a 5 6
5 ditto ditto	— 5 6 a 6 2
6 ditto ditto	— 6 4 a 6 6
7 ditto ditto	— 7 4 a 7 6
6 shorts ditto	— 4 4 a 4 6
7 and 8 Tow ditto	— 0 7 a 0 8
10 to 20lb. ditto	— 0 7 a 0 8

FLAX.

Petersburgh, 12 head	L.74 a 76
——————, 9 ditto	78 a 80
Riga Thiesenhausen	80 a 82
Drujana Cut	— 65 a 70
Leibau	— — — 70 a 72
Narva, 12 head	— — ———
Archangel	— — — ———

HEMP.

Petersburgh, clean	L.78 a 80
Ditto, half clean	— 60 a 66
Riga Rhine	— — 78 a 80
Drujana Pass	— — 58 a 62
Common Pass	— — 58 a 60
Codilla	— — — — 45 a 49

ABROATH MANUFACTURES, FEBRUARY 13.

Tow, 3-4ths wide	— — —	8d a 8½d	Lint, 3-4ths ditto — — —
Ditto, 4-4ths sheet	— — —	12d a 12½d	Ditto, 30 port. 9-8ths ditto — —
Ditto, 9-8ths ditto	— — —	13d a 13½d	Ditto, 32 ditto, ditto — — —
Lint, 3-4ths ditto —	— — —	11d a 10½d	Germans — — — — — —

14d a 15d
15d a 15½d
18d a 0d
13d a 9d

LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

FEB. 19, 1811.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C. 112lb.; D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ¼ Chest of Oil 30 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or Barrels of Pitch, containing 31½ Gallons each; Q. Quarter of 8 Bushels; T. Ton, or 20 cwt.; Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.—NOTE, Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellas and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 126 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Aum of 36 Gallons; and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted). All Kinds of Fish Oil are sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.

N. B. The Duties which are paid by the Importers, are included in the following Prices, and the Drawback, if Exported within three Years, is the Property of the Shipper.

	FROM £.	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.	Per
ALUM, English —	24	0	0	25	0	0	T.
———, Roach —	1	15	0	1	18	0	C.
Almonds Barbary Bitter	3	15	0	0	0	0	—
———— Sweet	4	5	0	0	0	0	—
———, Jordan —	18	0	0	21	0	0	—
———, Valentia —	4	5	0	5	0	0	—
Annatto, Flag — —	0	1	6	0	0	0	lb.
———, Spanish —	0	3	6	0	4	3	—
Argol, Bolo. & Rhe. W.	6	6	0	6	10	0	C.
—— Florence, White	5	5	0	0	0	0	—
————, Red	5	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Naples, White	3	10	0	4	0	0	—
———, Red —	3	5	0	0	0	0	—
Ashes Amer. Pearl —	2	16	0	2	18	0	—
———— Pot best	2	10	0	2	12	0	—
—— Barilla, Teneriffe	1	15	0	0	0	0	—
————, Spanish	2	0	0	0	0	0	—
————, Sicily —	1	10	0	0	0	0	—
—— Dantzic Pearl —	1	10	0	1	18	0	—
—— Russia Pot —	1	18	0	0	0	0	—
Bark, Oak — — —	33	10	0	35	0	0	—
BERRIES, Junip. Ger.	1	10	0	0	0	0	—
————, Ita.	1	10	0	1	12	0	—
————, Yell. Turk.	3	10	0	3	15	0	G.
Brandy, Best — —	1	7	0	1	10	0	—
———, Inferior —	1	6	0	1	8	0	—
Brimstone, Foreign Ro	32	0	0	34	0	0	C.
Bristles, Hog Rus. un	12	0	0	0	0	0	—
———, Archan. ditto	22	0	0	0	0	0	—
———, Konings. ditt.	12	0	0	0	0	0	—
CAPERS, French —	11	0	0	14	0	0	—
———, Spanish —	6	10	0	8	0	0	lb.

		FROM £.	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.	Per
Cochineal, Spa. Garb.		1	10	0	1	18	0	lb.
————, East India		0	4	0	0	6	0	—
Cocoa, West India —		3	10	0	4	0	0	C.
———, Carr. for Exp.		5	11	0	6	1	0	—
Coffee, W. I. very ord.		2	0	0	2	10	0	—
———————— ord.		2	0	0	3	0	0	—
———————— mid.		3	0	0	3	10	0	—
———————— gd.		3	10	0	4	0	0	—
———————— fine		4	0	0	5	0	0	—
———, Mocha or E. I.		20	0	0	24	0	0	—
———, Java — —		4	0	0	4	10	0	—
Copper, unmanufact.		5	17	6	0	0	0	—
———, manufactured		0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Copperas, Green —		0	8	0	0	8	6	—
Cotton Wool	Brazil — Pernambuc	0	1	10	0	1	11½	lb.
	Brazil — Bahia —	0	1	7	0	1	8	—
	Brazil — Maranhan	0	1	6	0	1	7	—
	Brazil — Para —	0	1	6	0	1	7	—
	Dutch — Surinam —	0	1	7	0	1	9	—
	Dutch — Demerara	0	1	5	0	1	8	—
	Dutch — Berbice —	0	1	5	0	1	8	—
	West Indies. Carriacou	0	1	7	0	1	8	—
	West Indies. Grenada —	0	1	5	0	1	6	—
	West Indies. Barbadoes	0	1	4	0	1	5	—
	West Indies. Domingo	0	1	4	0	1	6	—
	West Indies. Martinico	0	1	5	0	1	6	—
	Smyrna —	0	1	0	0	1	1	—
	Bahama —	0	1	3	0	1	5	—
	Bengal —	0	0	7	0	0	8	—
DYER'S Wd. Bar W.		24	0	0	26	0	0	T.
————, Brazil		20	0	0	0	0	0	—
————, Brazilet		12	0	0	18	0	0	—

No Tret allowed.

	FROM £.	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.	Per
DYER'S Wd. Ca. Wd.	40	0	0	50	0	0	T.
———, Fustic	20	0	0	21	0	0	—
——— Zant or young	16	0	0	17	0	0	—
——— Logw. Camp.	22	0	0	24	0	0	—
——— Hond. chipt	18	0	0	19	0	0	—
——— Jamaica ch.	17	0	0	17	10	0	—
——— Nicaragua, l.	16	0	0	0	0	0	—
———, s.	18	0	0	20	0	0	—
Sanders, Red — —	40	0	0	50	0	0	—
DRUGS, Aloes, Barb.	18	0	0	19	0	0	C.
———, Succotorine	18	0	0	0	0	0	—
———, Hep. or E. I.	14	0	0	15	0	0	—
Angelica Root —	6	0	0	6	6	0	—
Antimony Crude —	5	5	0	0	0	0	—
Arsenic, Red —	4	0	0	4	4	0	—
———, White —	2	15	0	3	0	0	—
Balsam, Capivi —	0	3	2	0	3	6	lb.
———, Peru —	0	11	0	0	13	0	—
———, Tolu —	0	8	6	0	0	0	—
Bark, Jesuits —	0	3	6	0	5	0	—
———, Red —	0	16	0	0	20	0	—
———, Yellow	0	3	0	0	4	0	—
Borax, refined, E. I.	4	18	0	5	0	0	C
———, Eng.	0	2	4	0	2	6	lb.
———, unre. or Tinc.	4	10	0	0	0	0	C.
Camphire, Refined —	0	6	0	0	6	6	lb.
———, Unrefined	18	0	0	20	0	0	C.
Cantharides — —	0	14	0	0	0	0	lb.
Cardamonis (best) —	0	8	0	0	0	0	—
Cassia Buds — —	11	11	0	0	0	0	C
—— Fistula, W. I.	5	15	0	6	0	0	—
—— Lignea — —	9	0	0	10	10	0	—
Castor Oil, p. bot. 12lb.	0	5	6	0	0	0	bo.
Coculus Indicus —	10	10	0	11	0	0	C.
Colocynth, Turkey —	0	3	9	4	0	0	lb.
Columbo Root — —	3	0	0	4	0	0	C.
Cream of Tartar —	7	15	0	8	0	0	—
Essence of Bergamot	0	12	0	0	14	0	lb.
——— Lavender	0	12	0	0	0	0	lb.
——— Lemon —	0	8	3	0	0	0	—
——— Origanum	0	14	0	0	15	0	—
——— Rosemary	0	6	0	0	7	0	—
Gallangal, East India	2	15	0	3	0	0	C.
Gentian Root — —	6	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Ginseng — — —	0	2	0	0	2	6	lb
Gum Ammo. Drop —	25	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——— Lump	8	0	0	12	0	0	—
Gum Arabic, E. I. —	3	0	0	4	0	0	C.
—— Turkey, fine —	9	0	0	10	0	0	—
—— Barbary — —	2	16	0	2	18	0	—
—— Assafœtida —	9	0	0	10	0	0	—
—— Benjamin —	20	0	0	30	0	0	—
—— Cambogium —	20	0	0	26	0	0	—
—— Copal, scraped	0	3	6	0	4	0	lb
—— Galbanum —	8	10	0	9	0	0	C.
—— Guaiacum —	0	3	6	0	5	0	lb.
—— Mastic — —	0	6	2	0	6	6	—
—— Myrrh — —	25	0	0	28	0	0	C.
—— Olibanum —	6	0	0	9	0	0	C.
—— Opoponax —	85	0	0	0	0	0	—

	FROM £.	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.	Per
Gum Sandrac — —	5	10	0	6	10	0	C.
—— Seneca, garbled	5	10	0	5	15	6	—
—— Tragacanth —	22	0	0	0	0	0	—
Jalap — — —	0	3	6	0	4	0	lb.
Ipecacuanha —	0	11	0	0	11	6	—
Isinglass, Book —	0	14	0	0	15	0	—
——— Leaf — —	0	14	0	0	15	0	—
——— Long Staple	0	15	0	0	16	0	—
Manna, Flakey —	0	4	6	0	0	0	—
Musk, China — —	0	16	0	0	17	0	C.
Nux Vomica — —	2	0	0	2	10	0	—
Oil of Vitriol —	0	0	4½	0	0	4½	lb.
Opium — — —	0	16	0	0	18	0	—
Pink Root — —	0	2	0	0	2	6	—
Quicksilver — —	0	4	9	0	4	10	—
Rhubarb, East India	0	2	0	0	5	9	—
———, Russia —	0	16	0	0	17	0	lb.
Saffron — — —	1	15	0	2	0	0	C.
Sago — — —	2	8	0	2	12	0	—
Sal Ammoniac —	9	0	0	10	0	0	—
Salop — — —	12	12	0	13	0	0	—
Sarsaparilla —	0	1	8	0	3	0	—
Sassafras — —	4	10	0	0	0	0	C
Scammony — —	1	7	0	1	8	0	lb.
Senna — — —	0	3	0	0	5	6	—
Seeds, Anni, Alicant	6	0	0	6	10	0	C.
———, Coriander, Eng.	0	16	0	0	0	0	lb.
———, Cummin	3	18	0	4	0	0	—
———, Fenugreek	3	2	0	3	3	0	—
Shellack — —	8	0	0	10	0	0	—
Sticklack — —	9	0	0	14	0	0	—
Snake Root — —	0	3	0	0	3	6	lb.
Soap, Cast. or Spanish	8	8	0	9	8	0	C.
———, Yellow —	4	6	0	0	0	0	—
———, Mottled —	4	16	0	0	0	0	—
———, Curd — —	5	0	0	0	0	0	—
Spermaceti, refined —	0	2	4	0	2	8	lb.
Tamarinds, West Ind.	5	6	0	6	0	0	C.
Tapioca, Lisbon —	0	0	6	0	1	0	lb.
Turmeric, Bengal —	7	0	0	9	0	0	C.
———, China —	10	0	0	0	0	0	—
———, West India —	5	10	0	6	0	0	—
Verdigrise, Wet —	0	2	9	0	3	3	lb.
———, Dry — —	0	5	0	0	0	0	—
———, Crystallize.	0	8	3	0	0	0	—
Vitriol, Roman —	0	0	7	0	0	7½	—
EBONY, Black Rose	24	0	0	26	0	0	C.
———, Green —	12	10	0	13	10	0	—
Elep. T. 70 to 90lb. ea.	28	0	0	30	0	0	—
———, Scrivelloes —	14	0	0	17	0	0	—
FEATHERS, Dantz	0	3	2	0	4	0	lb.
———, Hambro'	0	2	8	0	3	0	—
———, Russia —	0	2	6	0	3	6	—
———, Down —	0	4	0	0	4	1	—
Flax, Riga — —	79	0	0	80	0	0	C.
——, Petersb. 12 head	74	0	0	74	10	0	—
——Archangel —	65	0	0	0	0	0	—
GALLS, Aleppo, blue	10	15	0	11	0	0	C.
———, mixt	8	10	0	9	0	0	—

	FROM £.	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.	per
Geneva, Holland —	1	2	6	1	0	3	G.
Glue, For. dry, the best	2	16	0	0	0	0	C
——, thin — —	2	10	0	0	0	0	
HEMP, Riga Rhine —	75	0	0	76	0	0	T.
——, Out shot —	68	0	0	70	0	0	
——, Codilia — —	40	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Petersb. Clein	77	0	0	78	0	0	
——, hf. cl.	64	0	0	66	0	0	
Hides, Raw, Wt. Ind.	0	0	4	0	0	5	lb.
——, Bus. Ayrs.	0	0	6	0	0	8	
——, Brazil —	0	0	5	0	0	7	
——, Hor. Brit.	0	13	0	0	16	0	Hi
INDIGO.							
Spanish: Guatimala, Flora	0	11	6	0	13	0	lb.
——, Sobr.	0	9	0	0	11	6	
——, Corts	0	5	6	0	8	6	
Carracca, Flora	0	9	6	0	12	6	
——, Sobres	0	8	0	0	9	3	
——, Cortes	0	5	6	0	7	9	
Brazil — —	0	2	6	0	4	0	
East Ind.: Blue — —	0	10	0	0	11	6	
Purple — —	0	8	9	0	10	3	
Copper and violet	0	6	3	0	8	9	
Copper — —	0	4	3	0	6	0	
IRON, British, in Bars	16	0	0	0	0	0	T
—— Pigs	10	0	0	11	0	0	
——, Old Sable —	24	0	0	30	0	0	
——, New Sable —	23	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Gurioffs —	23	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Archangel —	22	10	0	0	0	0	
——, Swedish —	25	0	0	0	0	0	
LEMONS, ress. —	6	0	0	0	0	0	ch
Licorice, Italian —	9	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——, Spanish —	7	7	0	7	10	0	
Lead, Pigs — —	34	0	0	35	0	0	T.
——, Milled or Sheet	36	10	0	0	0	0	T.
——, Bars — —	37	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Shot, No. 1 to 5	39	5	0	0	0	0	
—— 6 to 9	39	15	0	0	0	0	
——, Litharge — —	31	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Red — —	39	0	0	0	0	0	
——, White — —	42	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Ore — —	30	0	0	0	0	0	
MADDER, Dut. Cro.	5	0	0	5	15	0	C.
——, Ombro	3	15	0	4	18	0	
——, Gamene	1	15	0	3	10	0	
——, Mulle	0	8	0	0	18	0	
——, Roots	2	16	0	3	18	0	
Mats, Archangel —	4	10	0	0	0	0	H.
OIL, Lucca, or Salad	20	0	0	21	0	0	Jr.
——, Chest	3	10	0	4	10	0	
——, Olive, Barbary	68	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——, Gallipoli	70	0	0	71	0	0	
——, Palm — —	12	18	0	0	0	0	C.
——, Turpentine, Eng.	5	0	0	5	5	0	
——, Foreign	5	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Rape, English	69	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——, Refined	64	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Linseed, English	52	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Cod, Newfound.	40	0	0	0	0	0	

	FROM £.	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.	per
OIL, Sperm. — —	116	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——, Head Matter —	117	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Whale, Greenl.	41	10	0	0	0	0	
——, Brazil, or S. Fish	43	0	0	0	0	0	
Oranges, Lisb. re. best	5	0	0	0	0	0	Ch.
——, St. Michael's	2	5	0	2	10	0	
Orchil Weed, Cana. B.	none			0	0	0	T.
——, Inferior	140	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Cape de Verd	90	0	0	0	0	0	
PITCH, American —	0	18	0	0	0	0	
——, Archangel —	0	19	0	0	0	0	
——, Sweden —	0	19	0	1	0	0	
——, British —	1	1	0	0	0	0	
PROVISIONS. Butter: Carlow 1st	6	0	0	6	2	0	Fl.
Cork 1st	6	10	0	6	12	0	
Waterford 1st	6	0	0	6	2	0	
Holland —	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ti
Friesland —	0	0	0	0	0	0	
York, Best	3	2	0	3	4	0	
Cumberland	3	4	0	3	6	0	
Irish: Bacon, New	3	10	0	3	12	0	C.
Beef, India	9	7	6	9	10	0	
Beef, Mess	8	10	0	8	12	6	
Pork, India	9	5	0	9	10	0	
——, N. M.	5	10	0	5	12	6	
Hams, York —	6	5	0	6	14	1	
RAGS, Hambro' S. P. F.	3	0	0	3	2	0	
——, F. F.	2	10	0	2	12	0	
——, F. X.	1	15	0	0	0	0	
——, Italian, Fine —	3	8	0	0	0	0	
——, Seconds	2	15	0	0	0	0	
Rice — — — —	1	0	0	1	8	0	
RAISINS, &c. Wholesale D's Prices. Currants	3	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Figs, Faro —	2	0	0	2	16	0	
——, Turkey	2	10	0	4	0	0	
Prunes, New	2	16	0	3	0	0	
Muscatels —	10	0	0	12	0	0	
Bloom, or Jar	4	0	0	7	0	0	
Sun or Solis, N	3	10	0	3	14	0	
Denia or Mala.	2	10	0	2	14	0	
Sultana —	4	10	0	4	16	0	
Smyrna	2	6	0	2	8	0	
Rosin — —	0	14	0	0	15	0	G.
Rum, Jamaica —	0	4	8	0	7	0	
——, Leeward Island	0	3	10	0	4	0	
SACCHARUM Saturni	0	1	5	0	1	6	lb.
Safflower — —	4	10	0	6	0	0	C.
Saltpetre, Ea. In. Rou.	3	16	0	0	0	0	
——, Brit. Refin.	4	4	0	4	5	0	
Smalts — —	0	1	7	0	2	4	lb.
Shumack — —	1	12	0	1	15	0	C.
Skins undressed. Goat, Turkey —	1	5	0	2	15	0	D.
——, Mogadore	1	15	0	2	10	0	
Lamb, Italian —	12	12	0	0	0	0	
——, Spanish	6	0	0	6	10	0	
Kid, Italian —	17	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Spanish —	6	0	0	9	0	0	
Seal. Greenl. —	0	2	11	0	0	0	
—— So. Fishery	0	6	0	0	10	0	
Calf, British —	0	10	0	0	12	6	
——, For. salted	0	0	6	0	0	11½	lb.

		FROM £.	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.	Per
Silk, Raw, 16 oz. to a lb.	Bengal, Skein	0	19	0	1	10	0	lb.
	——, Novi	1	6	0	1	16	0	
	China		none		0	0	0	
	——, 6 Moss	2	0	6	2	5	0	
	Milan	1	11	0	1	18	0	
	Reggio	1	11	0	1	12	6	
	Brutia	1	12	0	1	13	0	
Silk, Thrown, 16 oz. to a lb.	Bergam.	2	10	0	2	14	0	
	Modena	2	10	0	2	11	6	
	Piedm.	3	0	0	3	5	0	
	Milan	2	9	0	2	12	0	
Spices, Cinnamon		0	11	0	0	11	6	lb.
——, Cloves		0	11	0	0	12	0	
——, Mace, Long		2	6	0	2	12	0	
——, Nutmegs		1	0	0	1	10	0	
——, Ginger	Barb. W.	4	0	0	4	5	0	C.
	Jam. Black	4	10	0	4	15	0	
	——, Whi.	6	0	0	9	0	0	
	East India	3	3	0	3	6	0	
——, Pepper	East India	0	2	5½	0	2	6	lb.
	White	0	4	3	0	4	4	
	Long	7	10	0	8	0	0	
	P. or J. Pep.	0	1	11	0	1	11½	lb.
Spirits, Malt		0	15	3	0	0	0	G.
——— of Wine		1	2	0	1	3	0	C.
SUGAR, Waterside Prices	Antigua	3	7	0	3	14	0	
	Barb. Clay. 1s.	4	15	0	10	0	0	
	——— 2d.	3	15	0	3	17	0	
	——— 3d.	3	12	0	3	14	0	
	Musco. or Bre.	3	6	0	3	14	0	
	Dom. N. and T.	3	7	0	3	13	0	
	Grenada, Moscov.	3	6	0	3	10	0	
	Jamaica, Brown	3	7	0	3	8	0	
	——, Middl.	3	9	0	3	10	0	
	——, Good	3	12	0	3	14	0	
	——, Fine	3	17	0	4	0	0	
	St. Kitts and Mon.	3	8	0	3	14	0	
	Toba. and St. Vin.	3	7	0	3	10	0	
	Surinam & Dem.	3	4	0	3	8	0	
	Trinidad	3	6	0	3	10	0	
	East India	1	16	0	2	2	0	
SUGAR, Brokers Prices	Ground Tips	3	5	0	3	10	0	
	——, Middles	3	11	0	3	16	0	
	——, Faces	3	17	0	4	6	0	
	Lumps, Brown	4	10	0	4	12	0	
	———, Middling	4	7	0	5	0	0	
	———, Best	5	1	0	5	4	0	
	Sing. Loa. Brown	5	0	0	5	4	0	
	———, Middl.	5	2	0	5	4	0	
	———, Best	5	5	0	5	10	0	
	Powder, Loaves	5	6	0	5	16	0	
	Molasses	1	14	0	1	14	9	
TALLOW, Tn. Melted		3	8	0	3	10	0	
———, Rus. Yell.		3	8	0	0	0	0	
———, Whi		3	3	0	3	4	0	
———, Soap		3	2	0	3	3	0	
Rough Fat		0	4	3	0	0	0	St.
TAR, Carolina		1	18	0	0	0	0	C.
——, Virginia		2	5	0	2	6	0	
——, Archangel		2	6	0	0	0	0	
——, Stockholm		2	10	0	0	0	0	
TEA, witho. D. or Ex.								
——, Bohea		0	1	6½	0	1	9	lb.
——, Congou		0	2	10	0	3	7½	
——, Campoi		0	3	3	0	3	7	
——, Pekoe		0	4	0	0	4	7	

		FROM £.	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.	Per
TEA, Twankay		0	3	6	3	10	0	lb.
——, Hyson Skin		0	3	5	0	3	9	
——, Hyson		0	4	10	0	5	6	
——, Gunpowder		0	5	8	0	7	1	
TIN, in Bars, on Board		8	13	0	0	0	0	
——, in Blocks, ditto		8	11	0	0	0	0	
——— Grain, in Block		10	4	0	10	8	0	
TIMBER, Deals	D. 3 I. by 40 F.	3	10	0	0	0	0	
	—— 2½ —— 36	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	—— 2 —— 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Stockhol. 14	64	0	0	66	0	0	
	Christia. 12	48	0	0	52	0	0	
	Carlstha. 12	45	0	0	48	0	0	
	Norway	7	0	0	7	15	0	
Dantzic Fir		14	14	0	0	0	0	
Memel Fir		12	0	0	14	14	0	C.
American	Quebec	10	0	0	15	0	0	
	Oak Board	12	10	0	0	0	0	
	Pine Boards	8	5	0	0	0	0	
	Masts	15	0	0	18	18	0	
Tobacco bonded.	Maryla. Fi.	0	0	6	0	0	0	lb.
	Good Colo.	0	0	4	0	0	6	
———	Middl. Dit.	0	0	4½	0	0	5	lb.
———	Virgi. Fine	0	0	6	0	0	0	
———	Ordinary	0	0	3	0	0	4	
———	Carolina	0	0	8	0	0	11	
———	Georgia	0	0	10	0	0	12	
———	Strip Leaf	0	0	5	0	0	8	
———	Turkey	0	0	9	0	1	0	
Tortoise-shell		0	18	0	1	0	0	
Turpentine, American		1	0	0	1	2	0	C.
Valonia		20	0	0	0	0	0	
Vermilion, Dutch		0	5	3	0	5	6	lb.
———, China		0	5	6	0	5	9	
WAX, Bees, English		13	0	0	0	0	0	
———, American		11	11	0	0	0	0	
———, African		10	0	0	10	10	0	
——, Dant. & Ham		13	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Hambro' White		0	3	4	0	0	0	lb.
WINE, Dealers Prices of	Red Port	105	3	0	110	0	0	P.
	——, Old	108	0	0	115	0	0	
	Sherry	88	0	0	100	0	0	Bc.
	Lisbon	94	0	0	98	0	0	P.
	Vidonia	75	0	0	78	0	0	
	Bucellas	100	0	0	105	0	0	
	Mountain, Old	75	0	0	80	0	0	Bt.
	Madeira, Old	90	0	0	120	0	0	P.
	Claret	70	0	0	90	0	0	H.
	Rhenish	0	0	0	0	0	0	A.
Wood, Box, Turkey		16	0	0	23	0	0	
——, Cedar, Carolina		0	0	6½	0	0	11	Ft.
———, Jamaica		0	1	0	0	0	0	
Lignum Vitæ, Jamaica		14	0	0	32	0	0	T.
———, Provid.		11	0	0	21	0	0	
Mahogany, Hispa.		0	1	9½	0	1	11	Ft.
——, Honduras		0	1	5	0	1	8	
Wool, Bca. Ruffi. Best		4	1	0	4	2	0	lb.
——, Woons, Brown		3	19	0	4	0	0	
———, Best W.		3	14	0	0	0	0	
———, W. Sta		3	6	0	0	0	0	
———, Ct. Sea		4	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Coney, English		0	17	6	0	0	0	
——, Goats, Smyrna		0	4	6	0	5	9	
——, Vigonia, Red		0	11	0	0	14	0	
———, Pale		0	4	6	0	5	0	
Yarn, Mohair, Smyrna		0	4	6	0	9	0	

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 21st of JANUARY to 20th of FEBRUARY, 1811.

1811.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Def.	4 per Cent. Cons. 1786.	4 per Cent. 1797.	5 per Cent. 1797.	Long Annuities.	Consol Short Ann.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Irish 5 per Cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto	3½ d. Exchequer Bills.	Omnium.	Lottery Tickets.	Bank for Account.	India for Account.	Consols for Account.
																				£ s. d.				
Jan. 21	241½	66⅝	66⅜		83⅛	99		17⅞						27 28p					6 8p	4⅞ dis				66⅝
22	241½	66⅝	65⅝		83½	99		17⅞			6½	96¼	171½	27 26p					5 6p					66⅝
23	242	66⅝	66⅜		83⅜	99½		17⅝			6⅝			25 26p					7 6p	4½ dis				66⅝
24	241½	66⅝	66⅜		83½	99		17½					178	26p				65½	2 5p	4⅜ dis				66⅜
26	241½	66⅝	65⅝		83⅜	98⅞		17⅜		65	6½			25 26p					2 6p	5 dis				66⅜
28	241½	66⅝	65⅝		83½	98⅝		17⅜		65½			178						3 6p	4⅞ dis				66⅛
29	241½	66⅝	66		83½	98⅝		17⅜			6	96½	177½	25 24p					2 5p	4½ dis				66⅛
31	242½	66⅝	65		83⅜	98⅜		17⅜		65½	6½	96½	178	26 25p					3 6p	4½ dis				66⅛
Feb. 1		66⅝	65½		83⅜	98½		17⅜					178	25 26p					3 5p	4½ dis				66⅜
4		66⅝	66⅛		83½	98⅜		17⅝		65⅝				15 26p					3 6p	4½ dis				66⅜
5	250	66⅝	66⅜		83⅜	98⅝		17⅝				97	178	24 25p			66		3 5p	4½ dis				66⅜
6	250	66⅝	66		83½	98⅝		17⅝		65⅝				24 25p					3 6p	4½ dis				66⅜
7	251	66⅝	66		83⅜	98⅝							178						3 6p			252		66⅜
8		66⅝	66		83⅜	98⅝		17⅝		65½				26 27p		66⅝			3 5p	4½ dis				66⅜
9	250	66⅝	66		83⅜	98⅝		17⅝						27p					3 6p					66⅜
11		66⅝	65⅝		83⅜	98⅝		17⅝						26 27p			71		3 5p					66⅜
12	249	66⅜	65⅝		83⅜	98⅝		17⅝				97½		26 27p					4 5p	4⅞ dis				66⅜
13	248½	66⅛	65⅞		83⅛	98⅛		17⅝		64⅝			179½	27 28p					4 6p	5⅛ dis				65⅞
14	248	66⅛	65⅝		82⅝	98⅛		17⅝		64⅝	5½		180	26 27p				65½	5 6p	4⅜ dis		180		66
15	247	66⅛	66⅛		83⅛	98⅛		17⅜		65⅝				26 25p					4 6p	4⅛ dis		179½		66⅛
16	246	66⅛	66⅛		83	98⅛		17⅝			6½		179	25p		71½			4 6p	4⅛ dis				66⅛
18	246	66⅛	65⅝		83	98⅛		17⅝			6½			26 27p					5 7p	5 dis				66
19	248½	66⅛	65⅝		83	98⅛		17⅞					178	25 26p					5 7p	5 dis				65⅞
20		66⅛	65⅝		83⅛	98⅛		17⅝		65			178	26p					5 8p	4⅝ dis				65⅞

The above are taken at the highest prices of the day.

ISAAC VALE, Stock-Broker, 74, Bishopsgate Without.

In these spring-stirrings, as in the winter one, either the plough, hoe, or spade may be used.

If, after all these ploughings or stirrings, any lumps or clods of earth remain, they should be broken by the hand with mallets; for the whole hemp-ground should be as level, and of as fine mould as the beds of a garden.

All the manures that render the earth light are proper for hemp; and accordingly the dung of horses, sheep, pigeons, and poultry, or the scouring of the ponds in villages, when it has had time to ripen, are preferable to cow-dung. Marle is not, to my knowledge, used for the manuring of hemp-grounds.

It is best to dung the hemp-ground every year, and before the winter-ploughing, that the dung may have time to rot during that season, and that the spring-ploughings may the more thoroughly mix it with the earth.

Pigeons'-dung is the only one which, in order to derive the greater advantage from it, is put in the ground during the spring-ploughings. It is to be feared, however, that, if the spring proves dry, the pigeons'-dung may burn the seed, which it would not do, if laid on during the winter: but in this case, a greater quantity of dung should be used, or less advantage must be expected from it.

As soon as the hemp-seed is sown, it must be carefully covered with earth; either by means of a harrow, if the ground has been ploughed; or with a rake, if it has been dug by hand.

Notwithstanding this precaution, the hemp-ground must be constantly and assiduously watched, till the whole of the seed has risen; for otherwise numbers of birds, and especially pigeons, will destroy it entirely, without sparing even the seeds which have been well buried. It is true, that pigeons and birds which do not scratch, do no great hurt to the grains of corn that are well covered with earth: but the husks of these grains do not rise up out of the ground with their green shoots, as those of hemp always do; and then it is, that these birds, mistaking them for perfect seeds, tear them away with the young plants to which they adhere, and thereby commit vast havock.

The farmers endeavour to frighten the birds away with scarecrows, and cause their children to watch the hemp-grounds. But these precautions are found to be insufficient; for this is a very laborious task when the hemp-grounds are large, especially if the pigeons, which

are so greedy after it, be hungry. I have seen strong men, and even dogs, so wearied out with fatigue, as to be forced to give up the task. Happily, this troublesome work does not last long; for when the hemp has put forth a few leaves, it requires no further tending.

After the plants have come up, the hemp-grounds require very little care or labour till the gathering of the produce. In general, it is deemed sufficient to keep the ditches in order, and to prevent the cattle from entering them.

In very dry seasons, however, some industrious farmers water their hemp-grounds by the hand: but this is not practicable, unless the grounds be small, and the water be near at hand: or they may be watered by immersion or overflowing, as I believe is done in some places.

If, by any accident, the hemp grows very thin, so as to be thereby in danger of branching out too much and becoming woody and incapable of furnishing good fibres, it will be advisable to keep it perfectly clear of weeds, in order to let it remain for seed, which will be so much the better for the plants having stood thin; and thus, at least, some advantage will, in such cases, be derived from the hemp-grounds.

Du Hamel.

Some people give the land only one ploughing for hemp, which is just before they sow it: but others prepare it as finely as the gardeners do their mould. For this purpose it should be ploughed once in the preceding autumn, and two or three times in the spring; and after the first spring-ploughing in February it should be well manured.

Chambers's Dictionary.

The ground on which hemp is designed to be sown should be well ploughed, and made very fine by harrowing.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

After you have made choice of your ground, break up about the beginning of May, in a fair season, with a strong plough, such as is generally used in all strong clay grounds, the share being rather long than broad, and the culture rather somewhat bending, than straight and even, according as the nature of your ground shall require, which you will soon find out on turning up two or three furrows; for, according to the cutting of the earth, you must fashion the temper of your plough. To plough your land well, you must throw down your

furrows flat, and betwixt every furrow you should leave a baulk of earth, half as broad as the furrow, and so go over the whole of the ground, without making any difference or distinction of lands. But if you fear any annoyance of water, then you should lay your furrows higher, nearer, and closer together, dividing the ground into several lands, and proportioning every land to lie the highest in the middle, so that the water may have a descent or passage on each side.

The ground where you sow your hemp should be like that where you sow barley, or at least as often broken up as you do when you fallow for wheat, which is thrice; except it be some very mellow and ripe mould, as hemp-lands usually are; and then twice breaking up is sufficient, which must be done about the latter end of February, and the latter end of April.

Seasonable Advice for England's Improvement.

Hemp should be sown after a fallow or green crop; and as this plant is of a vigorous growth, it must be laid down with manure plentifully. It ought to be ploughed deep before winter, and frequently in the spring, that it may be mouldered as much as possible before sowing.

Sinclair.

In Suffolk, hemp is in the hands of both farmers and cottagers: but it is very rare to see more than five or six acres in the occupation of any one man. With cottagers, the more common method is to sow it every year on the same land. There is a piece at Hoxne which has been under this crop for seventy successive years. They manure for it with great attention; so that it may be taken as a maxim, that hemp is not often sown without this preparation. Of dung and moulds it requires twenty-five three-horse loads for an acre: of dung alone, sixteen are sufficient. This is done directly after wheat sowing is finished.

The tillage consists in three earths, with harrowing sufficient to make the soil perfectly fine; and it is laid flat, with as few furrows as possible.

The Rev. Mr. Mills, of Bury, observes, that the land should be well worked, and manured with thirty loads per acre, about a fortnight before seed time.

Hemp may be grown with success on the same land many years by manuring annually.

Suffolk Report

At Swineshead, in Lincolnshire, where much hemp is grown, it was formerly cultivated on the same spots year after year; but now they spread it over a farm, accordingly as the soil suits or the price actuates; and on some lands that are foul they sow it as a cleanser. If the soil is weak they manure for it. It is ploughed first at Candlemas, a second time at Lady-day, and a third time about the middle or end of May, previous to sowing.

Lincoln Report.

[*To be continued.*]

ON THE POPULATION OF COMMERCIAL TOWNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE observed with pleasure that your recent volumes of "The Tradesman" contain the commercial history of one or more principal manufacturing towns of the kingdom, and in which you are very explicit, respecting the trading and manufacturing population of those places, according to the census taken by Act of Parliament in 1801. Observing, by the parliamentary reports of this session, that a bill is bringing in for again taking the census of the British empire, it has struck me very forcibly, that the enumeration of the population to be taken under the present act might be rendered much more beneficial in its statistic shape than the former one, and many curious results might be formed therefrom, touching the actual state of the manufactures of our trading and commercial towns, the increase or diminution of such trade, and the probable causes thereof.

The words of Sir John Sinclair, in his address to the clergy of the church of England, on the nature of statistical philosophy, are very applicable to the present point. "In order to secure an adequate proportion of happiness to each individual, it is a duty incumbent on every government, whatever its form may be, to make minute and regular inquiries into the circumstances of the people over whom it is placed, for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent they already enjoy the advantages of political society, or in what respects their situation can be ameliorated.

In a commercial nation like Great Britain, the commercial statistics of our principal trading and manufacturing towns must be objects worthy the attention of every well-wisher to that pre-eminence which we possess over neighbouring nations.

I also beg leave to propose, Mr. Editor, that this subject should make a valuable feature in your work, which might be the medium of comparing the present state of a town with its situation some years back, and I make no doubt there are many, not only able but willing minds to handle the local subject of their different towns, and furnish the same with much miscellaneous information of great public utility.

The late Act for taking the population has divided the classes thereof, keeping one for trade, handicraft, and manufactures; but the classification is too loose to form any criterion of the real state of any town, and, in many instances, that column included all children.

The followiug might be the form of an analysis of the statistical account of the different towns:

Number of, and distinction of, each manufacture carried on within the town?

How many persons employed at each?

How long since established?

What are the usual markets supplied?

Rate of wages at the different manufactures?

From whence are the raw materials supplied?

What improvements can be suggested respecting each trade or manufacture, and what are the obstacles, if any, to such improvement?

What alteration of trade and manufacture has taken place during the present war?

What has been the effect of canal navigation to the trade of the respective towns?

The amount of estimate capital employed in each manufacture?

And, finally, miscellaneous observations?

That this hint may be improved upon, is the sincere wish of,

Sir, your's, &c.

J. L.

Acton, Feb. 28, 1811.

TANNING OF ROPES, &c.

RECOMMENDED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR TAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE Art of Tanning, which has been practised with so much success in this country of late years, has received considerable amendments, by the improvements of modern chemistry, particularly in France*; and several natives of that country have established manufactures in Bermondsey, according to the French system, whereby the time formerly required for that process has been diminished more than two-thirds. Tanning is principally known as a preparation for converting hides and skins into durable leather; but its principle has also been applied with great success in the preparation of rigging of vessels, and that cords, ropes, hemp, cables, &c. impregnated with a proper *tanning lixivium*, will support much greater weights without breaking, and will be less liable to be worn out by friction, and render them more smooth and elastic for working in pullies or other directions, so as to render the use of *tar* in many cases unnecessary; and it has been even found that meat may be preserved by it, without salt, as all animal and vegetable substances are therewith rendered incorruptible.

The preparation of this *tanning lixivium* is thus described:

Provide five vessels called digesters, with an aperture at the bottom of each, and let them be elevated upon stillages. Fill the digesters with tan, pour water on the tan in the first digester, and draw it off presently afterwards; then pour this liquor on the tan in the second digester, draw it off, and pour it into the third, and so on till it comes through the fifth and last digester. The liquor is then highly coloured, and marks from 6 to 8 degrees on the hydrometer for salts. This liquor is thus called *the tanning lixivium*; it has this peculiar property, that if on a small quantity be poured a few drops of a solution of animal glue, the liquor which before was clear, becomes turbid, and a whitish substance falls to the bottom of the glass, the precipi-

* Vide a paper on the combinations of tanning with gelatine, translated from the French of Chaptal's Chemistry, page 382, for November, 1809.

tate then obtained by means of the solution of glue, is a sure indication that the liquor contains the tanning principle; for this reason that glue being of the same nature with the skins or hides of which it is made, whatever substance unites itself indissolubly with the former, will do so likewise with the latter. This solution is made by dissolving a little common glue in water over a moderate fire; by means of it not only oak bark, but also the bark of several other trees, such as plane tree, chestnut tree, the American hemlock tree, poplar, elm, willow, &c. as well as divers shrubs and plants, such as myrtle, &c. all of which I call tan, are found to contain the tanning principle, and by employing the solution as above, it will in all cases be easy to ascertain whether any given substance contains this principle or not.

In the course of these lixiviations, two things will be observed; first, the liquor running from the first digester at length looses its colour; if in this state a little of it be taken in a glass, and the former experiment be repeated, the liquor no longer becomes turbid, but remains clear, which shows it contains no more of the tanning principle; but if you pour into the same glass a few drops of sulphate of iron, the liquor becomes thick and black. This liquor is not to be poured on the tan in the second digester, but is to be laid by and used for the depilation or taking off the hair or wool. It is distinguished by the name of *gallic lixivium*, because it appears to contain the same principle as galls.

The sulphate of iron is obtained by dissolving a small quantity of iron in oil of vitriol diluted with water, or by dissolving green copperas in water. This solution serves to ascertain such substances as contain the gallic principle. Lime water will also produce this effect. When the liquor ceases to grow black by the mixture of the sulphate of iron, it will be useless to pour any more water on the tan in the first digester. This tan being exhausted, both of the *tanning* and *gallic* principles, must be removed, and new tan put in its place.

It will be observed secondly, that the liquor after running through all the digesters, at last grows weak. Add to your stock of tanning lixivium all the liquor that makes from 6 to 8 degrees on the hydrometer; what afterwards proceeds from the last digester, is to be poured on the new tan in the first, then the fresh water is to be

conveyed on the tan in the second digester, and the liquor of the first to be laid by, while in like manner it marks from six to eight degrees of the hydrometer, and added to the tanning lixivium, which must always be carefully separated from the gallic. In this manner the tan in all the digesters may be renewed, and the lixiviations continued; the number of which, as well as the mode of making them, may be varied at pleasure; the essential point is to repeat them so as to give the liquor a sufficient degree of concentration, which may be determined by the hydrometer, and proportioned to the quickness required in the operation, and to the thickness of the hides and skins to be tanned, all which experience will soon teach. As all kinds of tan are not equally good, it will sometimes happen that six or more filtrations will be necessary to obtain a lixivium of six or eight degrees; in this case the number of digesters may be increased, and the same method pursued as above, and when a weaker lixivium is wanted, three or four filtrations will be sufficient.

The person who directs these lixiviations should be provided with the solution of glue and sulphate of iron already described, in order to ascertain the qualities of the different lixivia as well as with a hydrometer or areometer, properly graduated to determine their degree of concentration or specific gravity. From the above process there appears to be very great savings in point of time and labour, the leather tanned according to the above method being more completely saturated, will be found to weigh heavier, to wear better, and to be less susceptible of moisture, than the leather tanned in the usual way. The thickest hides may be tanned in about fourteen days, and a boars shield has been completely tanned in about three weeks, which, according to the common method, would require six or seven years, and the savings moreover in other respects have been reckoned at least at 120 per cent.

From the known properties of tanning, it is therefore suggested that it might be successfully employed to all kinds of cordage or canvas exposed to the air, particularly to the rigging and sails of barges and all small craft in our numerous canals and rivers, so as to diminish the consumption of tar, for which we are indebted to the Baltic.

ACCOUNT OF CADIZ.

EXTRACTED FROM A RECENT VOYAGE.

As marble is in abundance and variety in Spain, the use of it is very general; the entire front of some houses is of white marble elegantly adorned. The house occupied by the Gremios (a set of merchants who are granted peculiar privileges in commerce) is handsomely built; the front is ornamented with beautiful sculptures, representing on the first story, in alto-relievo, the figures of Neptune and Mercury, with their appropriate emblems, and over them a beautiful figure of Fame.

The staircases are commonly of marble; the drawing-rooms and other apartments are laid with it (wood never being used for flooring); this causes a coolness in the house in summer, and in the winter is not unpleasant. A chimney is scarcely to be seen; at a few English houses only is the "happy fireside;" and if heat be wanted in a room, the practice is to introduce a large pan of charcoal, placed under, and sometimes on a table. The pit-coal which is burnt is brought from England; but it seldom pays for importing: there has lately been some discovered in the neighbourhood of Seville, but not yet in any considerable quantity. Sometimes an English or a Turkish carpet covers the marble floor, or a mat made of cane, woven on cord in various patterns, some of which are manufactured here; but the best are brought from Africa. The rooms are lofty and large; in the front of almost every window is a balcony, or railing; but the furniture of a house, although elegant, and often splendid, is not so neat and tasteful as it is seen in England.

A stranger is generally greatly disappointed in the appearance of the city on passing the Barria, which leads directly into the market-place, presenting a scene similar to Billingsgate and Clare-market. Hundreds of dirty ragged fellows are selling their fish, which are but little enticing; the dory is perhaps the best fish that is caught here; they are often two feet in length. Countrymen have their eggs in abundance. Fruit-sellers, with grapes, oranges, melons, raisins, almonds, pomegrantes, garlic, &c. spread in large heaps on mats on the stones, are for ever bawling out the name of the article they sell with such confused noise that makes one glad to hasten from the

scene. Others are frying fish in oil over charcoal; and the roasting of acorns and chestnuts add not a little to the offensive air; this is the scene every day in the week, not excepting Sundays, or the night-time. The supply of the above articles, with a variety of culinary vegetables, appear never to be diminished. The fruit of the arbutus, or winter strawberry, is freely eaten; of apples we have but few, and they are not of good flavour.

Here are shops well supplied with partridges, snipes, hares, rabbits, turkies, &c. in great plenty, as well as with wild ducks and geese. It is calculated that 7000 turkies are brought here every winter from the province of Valencia; they fatten on the journey, and are about seven weeks coming down. Pigeons are also in plenty; they are fed in a singular manner; a man holds the bird in his left hand, while he opens its mouth, and injects from his lips the grain, which is previously soaked in water. The market does not supply butter; this article is furnished from Ireland; and its substitute in all cases, and in the summer, is oil. The cheese made here is from goat's milk, but so bad, that it scarcely forms a substance; and the milk we use is the goat's: they are led through the streets, and generally milked at the door of the purchaser. Bread is very good and cheap; particular care is taken in making it white; for this purpose children are employed to pick from the grain every particle of dirt that might give it a dark hue.

Here are several coffee-houses, which are frequented indiscriminately by persons of all ranks; the beggars are even permitted to intrude; and as segars are smoked by every Spaniard, these poor creatures search on the tables, and on the floors, for the refuse tobacco. The Spanish newspapers are, of course, to be seen at these places; and on the arrival of the courier, it is usual for one person to read aloud their contents for the information of the company. They sell all sorts of liquors, as well as coffee; a cup of which, with the saucer filled to the brim, costs about two-pence half-penny, and is taken with or without milk, the waiter bringing both liquids to you in kettles, and pouring it boiling hot.

The tables are necessarily of marble, on account of their placing on them a pan of charcoal-fire, for the purpose of lighting a segar; and the servants attend you, when wanted, by calling them with a hiss, and not by their name, as in England.

The coffee-houses are also furnished with billiard-tables, several

being in one house, as the Spaniards are remarkably fond of this game.

Smoking of segars is so very common, that in the houses, and in the streets, from before breakfast until after supper, one is exposed to the fumes of them. Those of the finer quality, from the Havannah, have been so scarce as to be worth sixpence each; and the sale of them, as well as of all manufactured tobacco, is the exclusive privilege of the king. The common people contrive a cheap sort, by cutting the leaf very fine, and nicely rolling it in paper, which answers the purpose of a pipe; and they are not very delicate in smoking them, as several men will take a whiff from the same segar, one after the other.

Most persons are provided with a flint, a steel, and tinder, which is a white fibrous vegetable, procured from South America, resembling cotton; and in default of this, fire may be readily obtained in the streets, as numbers of boys are always running about, crying out, fire! which they carry with them on a piece of match-rope, and accommodate you with for a trifle of copper money; some shopkeepers are so obliging as to suspend at their doors a piece of this rope, for the same purpose; you may judge, therefore, how prevalent is smoking, and it is as common a compliment to offer a segar, as it is with us a pinch of snuff.

In almost every street are images of the Virgin Mary, or of some saint, secured in a glass case, gilded and otherwise decorated, and generally with a light burning before it; a cross presents itself in almost every direction; the walls of the convents are surrounded with them, the posts at the corners of streets are formed into this shape, and scarcely any thing ornamental is without the crucifix.

The space of ground on which Cadiz stands is so limited, that there are but two or three gardens there, and no house has the convenience of a court-yard; the walk round the ramparts is about three miles; the inhabitants are now computed at about 60,000, but previous to the two dreadful visitations of the fever, in the years 1800 and 1804, they reckoned 70,000.

In the first of these afflictions there died about twelve thousand, and in the second about four thousand persons. At each of these periods the intercourse between families was, as you may suppose, suspended as much as possible; few persons appeared in the streets but from real necessity; those who performed the last sad offices to

the dead were the porters, who in general escaped the effect of the contagion: they were employed day and night in removing the bodies in carts to the place of interment, where they were often left uncovered in pits and in heaps; some of the sick were actually carried to this cemetery under the idea of their being dead, and after an exposure to the air, returned from the horrid scene to their homes, and are now living in the recollection of the dismal event.

Previous to this period, the practice of burying in the churches had been always adopted; but there is now a large spot of ground allotted for this purpose, at about a mile from the city; it was with difficulty that the inhabitants in general could be prevailed on to acquiesce in so salutary a regulation. The effluvia in the churches, I am told, used to be so offensive, that the constant fumigation by herbs and perfumes would not totally overcome the unwholesome and noxious air arising from the putrefaction of the dead.

The time of interment is within twenty-four hours after the decease; and in the meanwhile the corpse is exposed at the street door, decorated with flowers and lighted tapers; but the funeral ceremony takes place, at times, some days after the interment of the body; indeed, according to catholic custom, there is no end to the masses that may be said for the preservation of the soul of the departed: but this depends on the liberal donations to the clergy for that purpose.

There is an entry in the court calendar of Spain for the last year, enumerating the masses celebrated for the souls in purgatory, which amount to one hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven; and in the year 1807 to the month of November, one thousand two hundred and thirty, making one hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and eighty-seven; at one particular institution of charity, called the "Piedad de los Montes," and which cost one rial, or about three-pence for each mass, to which it is added, were "appropriated the voluntary gifts of the faithful for those pious purposes."

To increase the calamity of the inhabitants, during the first rage of the fever, the British fleet, with the army which afterwards landed in Egypt, appeared off the place, and were inclined to take advantage of its distress, by summoning it to surrender, thinking that a defence could not be made against our forces. You may recollect the event; the Spaniards do; and notwithstanding their gratitude to

our nation at this moment, their feelings will not permit them to withhold the mention of the circumstance with astonishment at the conduct of the commanders. They do not, however, think that the British cabinet suggested the step; but they talk of the memorable reply of their governor, signifying, "That if the attack were made, our commanders must have expected to see the dead rise from their graves to be avenged of their cause." Such was the inclination of the inhabitants, that the convalescent crawled from their abodes, rather wishing to perish in the defence of their city, than to submit to the cruel advantage endeavoured to be taken of their distress. The withdrawing of the armament, acquired afterwards that portion of glory to the British arms in Egypt, which they would have heaped on themselves of detestation in the eyes of the world, had they fired a gun against Cadiz.

Besides the ramparts that surround the city, and protect the outer harbour where merchant ships anchor, there are considerable forts which protect the inner harbour, called the Caraccas; here the men of war and galleons lie defended by the forts of Matagorda, of St. Louis, and of the castle of Puntales; the former of which is on the northern side of the bay, and is distant from the city about three miles: this fort, and the latter (Puntales) so effectually command the entrance to the dock-yard at the Caraccas, that no vessel can pass either of them without being exposed to destruction by their guns.

The navigation to the harbours is difficult, and often dangerous; the approach is known at sea by the lofty mountains of Medina Sidonia, usually called, from their round appearance, the "Turk's Cap." At night, an excellent light-house is the guide at the extremity of a ledge of irregular small rocks, running at a considerable distance into the sea, where is a strong castle, called St. Sebastian's. The principal ledge is called the Porpoises, and a very dangerous rock is known by the name of the Diamond Rock, which do not leave but about a mile free navigation to the harbour; so that ships are often liable to the fire of fort St. Catharine, near Port St. Mary's, and of the bastions and the ramparts of Cadiz.

The light-house was newly erected, and finished in the course of this year; it shews a brilliant revolving light every minute; and our pilot, on pointing to it, significantly shrugged his shoulders, saying, that "an Englishman built it."

In this castle are confined the French officers of the ships of war

that surrendered here in the summer; they are almost insulated, and have no communication with any one but their guards and attendants; no person being permitted to converse with them out of curiosity. They were lately unusually outrageous, in consequence of seeing two English frigates enter the harbour with treasures from the American colonies; and they confidently talked of Buonaparte's ultimately subduing Spain, and of his subsequent invasion of England in twelve months!

You are now shivering by your fire-side, while I am enjoying the warmth of our month of May. The thermometer is at 62. in my room at noon, mornings and evenings at 43. In the middle of the day it has been only once so low as this, and then hail and snow fell on the mountains. At night the dews, and in the morning the fogs, occasion a chilliness in the air; the former begin to fall soon after sun-set, like a misty rain, and continue until about ten o'clock in the morning. The ramparts are in pools of water, and the harbour is so enveloped that a ship is scarcely to be seen. The air is very salubrious; and this being the most southern province, the summer is very hot, the thermometer often being at 96. from ten o'clock until noon; in June, July, and August, it is intensely hot; the sea breeze then sets in, and circulates through the city with a refreshing coolness. It is hottest when the wind is in the east, though it does not continue long at a time in this quarter; but changes to the south and north-west. When the Levanter blows for any considerable time, great damage is done to the shipping, and wrecks often happen. In the winter the south wind is equally dangerous: but from these points, at other seasons of the year, it is not so. The rainy season is from October until May, but then it is with much intermission of fine dry weather; and during the other four months, scarcely a drop of rain falls. Thunder and lightning is frequent in the winter, and is very often dangerous; snow seldom falls in Cadiz; while the neighbouring mountains tower to the clouds, exhibiting their snow-clad summits throughout the year.

Most of the summer-flowers of England are now in bloom; the myrtle, rose, carnation, jonquil, jessamine, geranium, &c. &c. are "wasting their sweetness" in an almost uncultivated state. The aloe grows to a great size, some of its leaves being from six to nine feet in length; and the nopal, or prickly pear, rears its defensive leaves to the same height. These plants, which you cultivate with so much care

in your green-house, are regarded here only as we do common thorns, chiefly for fences; the broom, the heath, and the asphodil, are also in flower, and are equally disregarded. The only two gardens in the place belong to convents; there are no plants in them worth notice; and the spare ground around Cadiz, withoutside the fortifications, is appropriated to raising vegetables. This is on the narrow road leading to the continent, and extends about half a mile, in the midst of which is the public carriage road, and on each side a foot-path, having white marble benches. This is called the Almeida, and is the usual promenade in the evenings, particularly on Sundays. It is delightfully situated for commanding the harbour and adjacent towns, and the skirts of the bold shore which here bounds the Atlantic; where the surge breaks with tremendous violence, defying the approach of boats over the numerous sunken rocks and shoals.

In the gardens are cauliflowers, lettuces, peas, &c. in the highest perfection; we have celery and asparagus, but not very good; the former is small and the latter tall and bitter. The soil is naturally sandy, and is watered by an ingenious contrivance. A well is dug to twenty or more feet, and brackish water is brought to the surface by means of a large wheel having several rims or grooves; around it are attached ropes, with buckets suspended from them; as the wheel revolves, one rope and a bucket descends while another is wound up, which empties itself into a reservoir, and then again descends: thus constantly supplying a quantity of water, with no other labour than that of an ass or a bullock to turn the machine.

The scene is always more or less lively here, this road being the only one to and from Cadiz. We see the countrymen, and their loaded mules and asses in droves, smoking their segars and singing discordantly with the jingling of the animals' bells "Long live Ferdinand the VIIth." The Spanish don, mounted on his beautiful Andalusian horse, with flowing mane, "pawing the ground, impatient of his course;" and the stately coach, drawn by four mules not more elegantly caparisoned than a common hackney-coach in the streets of London.

There seems not to have been any improvement in the construction of carriages in Spain since their first invention; they have no pretention to neatness or elegance, but are heavily and clumsily built, and badly ornamented. The coachman, the footman, and their liveries; the mules, their bells, and the harness; are all subjects of laughable

attraction. In this case, as in most others in Spain, the want of cleanliness and neatness is too visible; we see a laced livery in tatters, the footman stuck up behind the carriage with his dirty locks flowing in no very graceful elegance on his shoulders, with or without a neckcloth; or, if he have one, perhaps it never was at the laundress's!

The only good appendage to a carriage are the mules; they are generally beautiful animals, from fourteen to fifteen hands and a half high, very tractable and swift. Those used in post-coaches have a number of small bells fastened to their collar; their jingling causes the mule to travel with more cheerfulness; and are indispensable when in the woods and the almost impenetrable parts of the country, as a warning of their approach.

The driver of a post-coach sits so low in front as to place his legs between the hinder ones of the mules; he commonly guides them with reins made of long grass into a rope; sometimes he is seen trotting on foot by the side of the mules, but this is a pace the roads seldom admit them to go.

Besides the heavy post-coach, scarcely more commodious than our travelling taxed carts (except from their form), here is a smaller vehicle, called a calesse, something like an old-fashioned one-horse chair; it will contain two persons, is drawn by one mule, and the driver or owner always accompanies it sitting on one of the arms, while he flogs the mule, and now and then overturns the machine.

Post-houses are established on the great roads, as they are termed; those are under the control of the government; a regular table is formed of the expence per league to prevent impositions; but to have any thing like comfort when travelling, it is necessary not only to take beds and bedding, but even provision and wine, otherwise it is a chance if you meet with a mattrass to recline on, or a few eggs and goat's milk for refreshment.

IMPORTATION OF COTTON WOOL.

SOME idea may be formed of our cotton manufactures by a glance at the report of cotton wool imported into this kingdom during the two last years; an article which we know the markets are not glutted with, neither does it form an article of exportation in its raw state;

the great increase of the cotton manufacture from its cheapness over that of linen, must in some measure be a compensation for the defalcation of the manufacture of the latter, at least by an equal provision of labour, although the trade is diverted into a different channel from the original.*

IMPORTATION OF COTTON WOOL IN 1809 and 1810.

From whence.	London.	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Total 1810.	Total 1809.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Heligoland - -	182	- -	- -	182	- -	182	—
Iceland - - - -	15	5,177	- -	5,192	4,824	368	—
Portugal - - - -	70,450	71,190	1,827	143,467	146,212	- -	2,745
Spain - - - - - -	2,696	3,938	- -	6,634	8,699	- -	2,065
Mediterranean -	2,612	1,145	- -	3,757	11,112	- -	7,355
East Indies - - -	79,382	- -	- -	79,382	33,764	45,618	—
Africa - - - - -	- -	22	- -	22	- -	22	—
North America -	18,557	191,458	21,828	231,843	143,717	88,126	—
West Indies - -	7,944	17,606	14,443	39,993	55,663	- -	15,670
Demerara and Berbice - - -	2,287	21,008	10,225	33,720	21,178	12,542	—
Surinam - - - -	3,525	1,358	- -	4,883	3,704	1,179	—
Imported in 1810	187,650	313,102	48,323	549,075	428,873	148,037	27,835
Do. 1809	125,870	266,952	36,051	428,873	—	—	—
Increase -	61,780	46,150	12,272	120,202	—	—	—

Total increase 120,202 bags, not including, during the same period the importations at the ports of Bristol and Lancaster, which amounted to 3,449 bags.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

FOR IMPROVING THE MANUFACTURES AND PROMOTING THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IN our number for October, 1810, we gave a brief outline of the above institution, then about to be established, and in the following

* Vide Benevolus' Observations on Mechanical Trades and Manufactures, inserted in our thirty-first Number, for January last, page 56.

number for November we inserted a letter signed CRITO, animadverting on the same, which was very ably replied to by CHICO, page 10 of our present volume: in order to render justice to all parties, and influenced by none, we have now to give a more detailed account of the National Institution, as received from the Pantheon, where the above establishment is now opened.

"The various institutions which have, within these few years, been established, throughout the United Kingdom, for the encouragement of literature, and the arts, as tending to improve the mind, and embellish social life; have been patronized, and supported with a degree of liberality truly characteristic of the enlightened age in which we live; while the spirit of enterprise has ever been awake to receive, and the floating wealth of the country ready to advance such objects, whenever they have blended general with individual benefit.

"Under the prospects of similar encouragement, a plan is here presented of an Institution to facilitate and extend the internal commerce of the country, by establishing a place of general exhibition, where the whole circle of our mechanic arts, and manufactures might, at one view, be displayed to the public eye, under such arrangements, as not only to afford new accommodations for their sale, and operate to their improvement, but also to form such an assemblage of articles as would be a proud boast of the nation whose genius, taste, and industry, are capable of producing them.

"The objects to which this plan will be directed are to afford to the manufacturers, and artists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the means of an annual display of their productions, in which every branch furnished by mechanical power, manual labour, or human ingenuity will be included. The manufacturer will thus have the most desirable, because the most beneficial, opportunities of exhibiting specimens of his commodities; the mechanic of displaying his ingenuity; and the artizan of making known the taste, and perfection of his workmanship: while the consumer will know where to apply, for the purpose of seeing what he actually does or may want, in all its varieties.

"The manufacturer, and the consumer will by these means be brought together, to their mutual convenience and advantage.

"Such a receptacle will tend to promote variety, novelty, and improvement; while, by the encouragement of ingenuity from the offer of premiums, and other incitements, not only employment and occu-

pation of a very suitable and becoming character will be given to young persons, and particularly of the female sex (from which too many are excluded), but prominent advantages will naturally result from such a source.

" An exhibition, thus possessing an unparalleled range for the gratification of rational curiosity, will be a most interesting, and appropriate feature of the first commercial city in the world. While foreigners and strangers will behold with admiration a spectacle presenting at one view, a magnificent, and endless variety of specimens of the industry, genius, and perseverance of the inhabitants of these realms. In a word, it will be the panorama of the mechanic arts, and manufactures of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

" For the accomplishment of this national object, a long lease has been obtained of the Pantheon, in Oxford-street. The grand saloon of this superb edifice, in which the exhibition is to be formed, measures 125 feet in length, 83 feet in width, and 54 feet in height.

" Though the improvements made of late years in our manufactures have been great, they still remain inferior in some articles to the productions both of Europe, and of Asia; and one great object of the National Institution is to combine the means of lessening that inferiority, with new facilities for promoting the prosperity of our manufacturers. For this purpose, examples of the rarest foreign productions will be procured, and liberal premiums adjudged to the best imitators of them.

" Like the professors of the fine arts at Somerset-house, those of the mechanic arts, will, through this institution, be enabled to establish their claims to public admiration and applause, in a manner eminently calculated to procure for them substantial benefits.

" A considerable proportion of the funds created by this institution, will be applied to benevolent purposes for the relief and comfort, in their old age, of decayed master manufacturers and their families.

" THE EXHIBITION

" Of mechanism, manufactures, and the arts connected therewith, in the grand saloon of the Pantheon, will display

" 1st. Specimens of materials of which the several species of manu-

factures of the United Kingdom are composed, including ores, minerals, fossils, spars, marbles, silk, cotton, hemp, flax, wool, &c.

" 2d. Improvements for machinery.

" 3d. Mechanical, agricultural, mathematical, astronomical, optical, and musical instruments.

" 4th. The several articles of polished iron, steel, brass, copper, silver, gold, &c. including guns, swords, pistols, and other implements of war.

" 5th. Ornamental compositions and decorations; such as statues, casts, models, medals, &c. The whole range of recent improvements on glass, porcelain, china and earthen wares; with the many varieties of japanned goods, leather, papers, and book bindings.

" 6th. Portfolios containing specimens of productions of the loom; whether in wool, cotton, silk, or other materials; including carpeting, floor-cloth, &c.

" 7th. Tablets, containing specimens of ingenuity in the numerous arts connected with the manufactures of the United Kingdom, or any of the arrangements, establishments, or means of promoting or improving them; including the designs of surveyors, architects, engineers, drawing and writing masters, herald and other painters, &c. &c. &c.

" Several persons of distinction who have in their possession valuable specimens both of natural and artificial productions, have already honoured the Institution with assurance of permission to place them in the exhibition for a certain time, influenced by a liberal disposition to gratify laudable curiosity, excite emulation, and contribute to enrich the stores as well as to augment the attraction of a depot, so intimately associated with the best interests of the country. For such countenance and encouragement the sincerest gratitude will at all times be manifested, at the same time a hope is entertained that so liberal a disposition may not unfrequently command a no less acceptable return. The possessors of other curiosities, struck with the beauty of what they thus are enabled to admire, may be induced to propose an adequate exchange, or to become purchasers on terms that will enable the owners to procure with the produce, other articles still more desirable.

" Many elegant designs in furniture have been derived from the taste of ladies in the higher circles of fashion; some of them being

the spontaneous effusions of their own genius; others the result of a fine fancy employed in arranging well imagined varieties of the ornaments of the Vatican, and other Italian, and foreign works of celebrity. The liberal condescension that will thus add the elegancies of genius or of fancy, in this or in any other line, to the collections of the National Institution, will, by enriching the mine, whence manufacturers may select their best designs, promote their prosperity, at the same time that they contribute to the improvement of their respective works.

"By making the National Institution the general depository of specimens of ingenuity, emulation will be excited, and talents cultivated; whilst the improvement they produce cannot fail to be rewarded by an increase of compensation: with that view, a welcome reception will be given to drawings, fancy works, and the various productions of combined taste and execution, which do so much credit to the seminaries and similar establishments, as well as to the private cultivators of female ingenuity throughout the empire. They will be exhibited to the best advantage; premiums, both honorary and pecuniary, will be allotted, and the youth of the candidates never lost sight of in appretiating their claim to distinction and proportional preference.

"A descriptive catalogue will be printed, including all the articles which form this department of the exhibition, wherein the names of the several seminaries, and of the ladies, who furnish specimens, will be inserted, or omitted, as the parties may be pleased to direct.

"Ingenious persons whose circumstances disable them from becoming subscribers, will not on that account be denied an opportunity of exhibiting their works, to the greatest possible advantage, for their benefit.

"Exhibitors will be required to give in the terms on which they mean to dispose of articles intended for sale.

"Every precaution will be used for the complete protection and safety of articles sent to be exhibited; they will be amply insured against fire, and every other description of accident will be guarded against in the best manner possible.

"The subscription for the privilege of placing articles in the exhibition, is three guineas per annum, which will admit the subscriber to the exhibition during the season.

"Visitors to the exhibition to pay one shilling admission each person, or one guinea for an annual ticket of admission.

"The projectors of this plan are well aware of the necessity there will be to form a committee, or board, of independent and unbiassed persons; not only to remove any suspicions of partiality being shewn, by the proprietors, to particular individuals; but also to restrain the importunity of exhibitors who may wish to avail themselves of advantages, to the exclusion of more meritorious or important productions, and thereby defeat the absolute objects of this establishment. It is therefore intended to place the exhibition, and in fact every other branch of the institution, under the immediate inspection of an unlimited number of noblemen, men of rank, and eminent scientific gentlemen, formed into

AN ASSOCIATION OF PATRONS,

who may bestow upon this national undertaking the important aid of their personal countenance.

"The spacious front chamber in the Pantheon which measures fifty feet in length, twenty-two in width, and seventeen in height, is appropriated to their exclusive reception and resort. It will be fitted up in a style of elegance, worthy the distinguished characters who are invited to come forward in the support of an institution, formed for such important purposes; for althongh the Arts, Manufactures and Commerce of this country, have long been cherished by a liberal society, devoted to their encouragement, the funds of which are annually distributed in grants of pecuniary, as well as honorary rewards, yet, as their plan is not extended to the more substantial benefit of the individual, beyond the mere primary reward, they have left open to others, the no less important task of providing the means by which ingenious persons shall be put in a way to form connexions, and procure pecuniary assistance, whereby they may be enabled to take out patents and establish manufactories. The want of such means has often caused inventions to lie dormant, which, if brought into action, might have benefited the public, and enriched the deserving individual.

"In fact, it is the ambition of the National Institution to become a superstructure, for which that well supported society forms so noble a foundation: to build and improve upon past experience: and to promote rather than retard the progress of already formed establishments, whose protectors will not be placed in any situations either of

difficulty or delicacy, by becoming Patrons of the National Institution also.

"The Chamber of Patrons will be provided with books of reference, and other publications, both foreign and domestic, which treat on manufacturing, mercantile, and commercial subjects, or on any of the arts connected therewith; all the most approved London and country newspapers; with such foreign gazettes as can be obtained. Here likewise the most curious articles of exhibition will be first displayed; the claims of candidates for the numerous classes of premiums will be investigated, and successful competitors will here receive the prizes allotted. The noblemen and gentlemen of rank in the United Kingdom, being all more or less interested in the affairs of the manufacturing classes of the community, either as proprietors of mines, woods, canals, or landed estates, wherever manufactories are established; as parliamentary representatives of manufacturing districts, and in various other ways, it may be reasonably hoped, that they will not hesitate to second endeavours in which their own interests are collaterally or directly concerned.

"The subscription requisite to enable the institution to maintain this accommodation for its patrons is left to be determined by themselves when associated; but it may however be remarked, that it will require a less annual sum than is usually paid at the fashionable subscription rooms.

"Although the principal feature of this institution may be traced in the foregoing detail, there remain several not unimportant traits to complete the entire plan. Some of these traits however, now to be considered, will require reiterated attention, and proportionate time to bring to perfection; but they are not on that account less practicable; and under such conviction, adequate arrangements will be made, to establish

A CORRESPONDING AND GENERAL AGENCY DEPARTMENT,

For which a person of respectability will be appointed by the National Institution, as their agent in every place, of any consequence in the United Kingdom and its dependencies, or settlements, as well as on every part of the globe, where commercial intercourse is maintained. Such information as individuals or commerce may call for will thus at all times be accessible. To men, accustomed to commercial communications on an extensive scale, the practicability of this

part of the plan of the National Institution will be very obvious; it requires only an appropriate arrangement and combination of means, already in use, similar in construction to those by which the conductors of the Post Office in Lombard-street direct the conveyance of a letter from Canada to China, with the same facility they do from Penzance to the Orkneys, or from Cornhill to Cheapside.

"Trifling commissions will meet a due degree of attention, no less than affairs of importance, and moderate charges in exact proportion to the service performed.

"Persons residing at a distance from London, who open a correspondence with the Institution, may address their communications, post paid, to the secretary, if preferred, without resorting to their neighbouring agent. But it will be necessary for a non-subscriber to apply through an agent.

"Individuals will thus be relieved from the irksome necessity of troubling their distant friends with commissions, which they have hitherto had no other means of getting executed."

(To be continued.)

HISTORY AND PRACTICE OF DYEING.

DYEING forms a principal branch, more or less, in most of our arts and manufactures, and the theory and practice thereof has attained a degree of perfection in this country equal, if not superior, to that in any other part of the world. A concise account of this art, in all its various branches, cannot fail to be highly useful and entertaining to the young artist, the tradesman, or manufacturer.

Among the various arts of life there are some which are essential to man in the earliest period of his history, while others derive their origin from chance, and owe their improvement and perfection to the progress of refinement and luxury. Those arts which are connected with the means of providing food or shelter, and necessary even in the rudest state of man, but those which have been distinguished by the name of Fine Arts, only flourish and arrive at a degree of perfection in the luxurious ages of refined society. To this account of the origin and progress of the arts among mankind, the art of dyeing

forms a remarkable exception. Totally unconnected with the means of providing food to satisfy the urgent calls of hunger, or raiment to secure the body from cold, or providing shelter from the storm, this art might, at first sight, be considered as one of those which exclusively belongs to an age of luxury. But the history of mankind assigns to its origin a very different period. The art of dyeing seems to be almost coeval with man; in the rudest state of his existence his simple and scanty clothing is frequently coloured, and even the naked savage, a wanderer in the woods, has discovered the means of staining his body with different colours; yet this art in no ways contributes to the real and primary wants of man, it renders his raiment no warmer, neither does it make his lodging more comfortable. Its origin must, therefore, be traced from a different source.

Distinction is one of the most active principles of the human mind, and this acts equally in the breast of the savage, or in that of the sage amongst polished society. He who possesses any of those talents which give him a superiority to others, naturally wishes to be distinguished by certain marks which may more directly excite admiration and command respect. Dress and its ornaments have been usually employed as external marks of distinction, to assist which the aid of colours has been called in; and we find that coloured clothing has been held in high estimation in all ages. This principle therefore, this desire of distinction seems to be the natural origin of the art of dyeing.

It was not till the time of Alexander the Great that the art of dyeing cotton and linen was known in Europe, before which time this art was successfully practised in the East. From many passages in the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, it appears, that the Greeks were very conversant with dyeing of purple, who, it is supposed, derived their knowledge from the Phenicians; but their art seems to have been confined to wool: silk, indeed, was at that time unknown, and linen was usually worn white. According to Sacred History, the dyed stuffs were purchased by the Jews of the Phenicians.

The Egyptians, according to Pliny, practised a kind of topical dyeing, or calico printing, which seems to have been similar to that which was found many ages after to exist in different parts of India, and from thence introduced into Europe. He says, that they began by painting on white cloths, which were, no doubt, of linen or cotton,

with certain drugs, which were themselves colourless, but possessed the property of absorbing colouring substances. These cloths were afterwards immersed in a heated dyeing liquor, which was of one uniform colour; and although they were formerly colourless, yet when they were taken out they were found to be dyed of different colours, according to the different qualities of the substances which had been applied to their different parts.

The famous Tyrian purple was extracted from two kinds of shell-fish, one of which, the larger, was called the Purple, and the other was a species of Whelk. It is in a vessel in the throat of the fish that the colouring liquor is found, and each fish only afforded one single drop. When a certain quantity of the liquor had been obtained, it was mixed with a proportion of common salt, macerated together for three days, to which was added five times the quantity of water. The liquor of the Whelk did not alone yield a durable colour, the liquor from the other shell-fish served to increase its brightness, and thus two operations were in use to communicate this colour; a first dye was given by the liquor of the Purple, and a second by that of the Whelk. Shell-fish, with this property, have been often caught off the English coast.

The art of dyeing has long been successfully practised in Britain, although little has been done towards the investigation of its theory, till the progress of chemistry has opened so wide a field of investigation, the attention of philosophers has been greatly occupied with its examination and improvement.

Any colour which is sufficiently permanent ought to be such as will resist the action of acids, alkalies, soap, and other substances to which any kind of dyed cloths may be exposed. There is a great difference in colours with regard to their power of resisting the action of air and light, and as it is in this that their permanency chiefly consists, independent of their lustre, it becomes an object of great importance to be able to ascertain by easy tests the durability or goodness of any colour.

For this purpose the oxygenated muriatic acid is recommended as the most quick and easy method of trying the durability which a colour may possess.* When a trial is to be made on any piece of

* Berthollet's Elements of Dyeing.

stuff, all that is necessary is to put a pattern of it into the acid, along with one of a stuff which is known to be dyed properly. The relative power of resisting its action which appears in the two patterns, becomes the test of the colour. This liquid having a very powerful action on the colouring particles, must be employed in a very diluted state. To prove the colours of silk, it has been thought sufficient to expose them to heat in acetous acid or lemon juice; if they stand this test, they are considered as permanent. When the colours have been obtained from the woods or archil alone, they are reddened by means of a vegetable acid; but if the solution of tin has been used to dye with, those substances, the colour which has been prepared in an acid liquor, suffers no change from vegetable acids.

It is an object of much importance to the dyer, to be able to estimate the relative qualities of colouring substances of the same kind. The oxygenated muriatic acid may also be employed as a test for this purpose. By its use we may ascertain the proportional quantity of colouring matter in those substances, the nature of whose colouring particles is the same; for instance, suppose different kinds of indigo are to be compared, let an equal weight of each be carefully powdered and introduced into separate matrasses, with eight times their weight of concentrated sulphuric acid, and let them remain for twenty-four hours in a heat of from 100° to 120° Fahrenheit; each solution is then to be diluted with water and filtered; what remains on the filter is to be collected, ground in a glass mortar, and again digested with a little more sulphuric acid. These last solutions are then to be diluted with equal quantities of water, filtered and added to its corresponding liquor.

As much oxygenated muriatic acid is then to be added to each solution as will discharge the colour, or bring it to a shade of yellow; then the qualities of the different kinds of indigo may be ascertained by the quantity of oxy-muriatic acid which is required to discharge their colour. The term *mordants*, is applied to those substances which are employed to facilitate or modify the combination of the colouring particles, and is derived from the French word *mordre*, to bite or corrode. The knowledge of these substances is very important, as on their action depends the variety, brightness, and durability of all colours. Mordants are applied in different ways, according to the nature of he colouring matter, and that of the stuff

to be dyed. Sometimes they are mixed with the colouring particles, and sometimes the stuffs to which the colour is to be communicated, are impregnated with them, and sometimes both these processes are combined.

For linens, to which it is proposed to give different shades of red, the mordant is prepared by dissolving in eight pounds of hot water three pounds of alum, and one pound of acetate of lead or sugar of lead; to this solution two ounces of potash, and afterwards two ounces of powdered chalk, are to be added. The first change which takes place in the decomposition of the alum is by means of the sugar of lead. The oxide of lead combines with the acid of the alum, and forms an insoluble salt which is precipitated. The alumina which constitutes the base of the alum, unites with the acetous acid, and forms an acetate of alumina. The chalk and potash serves to saturate the excess of acid according to Berthollet, but it seems more probable, that the addition of these substances is found necessary on account of the new decompositions which are affected by their action. One great advantage is, that the effect of the acetous acid on the colouring matter being less powerful than the sulphuric acid, the acid liquor which remains after the separation of the alumina, does not produce such hurtful effects.

We will now trace the different steps of the operation in printing a piece of cloth. When it has been impregnated with the mordant, according to the pattern, it is immersed into a madder bath. Thus the whole of the cloth is coloured, but the colour is deeper on those parts to which the mordant has been communicated; because in those parts the colouring particles of the madder have entered into combination with the alumina, and the stuff forming a triple compound. The acetous acid separated from its earthy basis, remains in the bath.

The principal substances which are employed for the purposes of mordants in the processes of dyeing, are earths, metallic oxides, and some astringent matters. Alumina, which is now one of the most important, and in most general use, was very early employed as a mordant.

(*To be continued.*)

METHOD OF PRESERVING ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF MON. APPERT.

In our extracts from foreign journals, given in October last, p. 356, we noticed a method of preserving all animal and vegetable substances, for several years announced by the French Minister of the Interior from the Chamber of Arts and Manufactures, as laid before that Board by M. Appert; and we now take the earliest opportunity of laying the said process before our readers. How far this invention, the advantages of which are portrayed in the most lively colours of the author, may answer the purposes, we leave for the trial of the ingenious of our countrymen, and we make no doubt but we shall be favoured with the result of such experiments by some of our numerous correspondents.

If we mistake not, something of the kind was attempted in this country some twelve or fifteen years since, under the direction of a German resident in this country, for the preservation of Vegetable Substances in particular, for the use of the army and navy at or near Upminster; but that the failure of its success might be for want of that patronage, without which many a useful invention lies buried in obscurity, or be regenerated by a subsequent more lucky schemer on the original plan.

However we may not in the domestic way set such store on this method of preserving vegetable substances as our neighbours, from the lack of those ingredients (sugar, &c.) which we have hitherto used in our confectionary and preserves; yet the present method, if successful, will be a peculiar benefit to the domestic economy of the lower classes, and enable them to partake of those luxuries with their more opulent neighbours: and if as beneficial as set forth, the comforts it will afford our fleets and armies on foreign stations, the value of the invention will be incalculable.

It appears by a letter from the Minister of the Interior to the inventer, that the Board of Arts and Manufactures, after an examination of his process, entertained no doubt of the success of his invention.

And as the discovery was deemed worthy of some special mark from the government, the council granted him a compensation of

twelve thousand francs, being about five hundred pounds sterling. For this compensation it was stipulated, that he should publish a digested detail of his process at his own expense, for the public good.

All the methods hitherto used for preserving animal and vegetable substances, may be reduced to two principal methods; that of dessication; and that of mingling, in greater or less quantities, a foreign substance, for the purpose of preventing fermentation or putrefaction.

By the former of these methods we are furnished with smoaked and hung meat, dried fish, fruits, and vegetables. By the latter, we obtain fruits and other vegetable substances preserved in sugar, the juices and decoctions of plants reduced to syrups and essences, all kinds of pickles, salted meat and vegetables. But each of these modes has its peculiar inconveniences. Dessication takes away the odour, changes the taste of the juices, and hardens the fibrous or pulpy matter.

Sugar, from the strength of its own flavour, conceals and destroys in part other flavours, even that, the enjoyment of which we wish to preserve, such as the pleasant acidity of many fruits. A second inconvenience is this, that a large quantity of sugar is required, in order to preserve a small quantity of some other vegetable matter; and hence the use of it is not only very costly, but often pernicious. Thus the juices of certain plants cannot be reduced to a syrup or essence, but by means of nearly double the quantity of sugar. It results from this that those syrups or essences, contain much more sugar than any medicinal substance, and that most frequently the sugar counteracts the operation of the medicine, and is hurtful to the patient.

Salt communicates an unpleasant acidity to substances, hardens the animal fibre, and renders it difficult of digestion. It contracts the animal parenchyma *. On the other hand, as it is indispensable

---

* "The salt meat with which the crews of vessels are fed, appears to be one of the principal causes of the scurvy. It seems that the same causes which operate to prevent the fermentation of meat, render it also difficult of digestion. Though a small quantity of salt may be an obstacle in the way of putrefaction, the too abundant and frequent use which is made of it, must cause great obstructions in the smaller vessels of the body, and these obstructions cannot fail to over-

to remove, by means of water, the greater part of the salt employed; almost all the principles which are soluble in cold water, are lost when the salt is taken away: there remains nothing but the fibrous matter, or parenchyma; and even that, as has been said, undergoes a change.

Vinegar can seldom be made use of, but in the preparation of certain articles for seasoning.

Without entering into any details concerning what has already been said and published on preserving alimentary substances, I shall only observe, that as far as my knowledge extends, no author, either ancient or modern, has ever pointed out, or even led to the suspicion, of the principle which forms the basis of the method I propose.

It is obvious, how much, within a certain period, the public attention, both at Paris and in the departments, has been directed towards the means of diminishing the consumption of sugar, by supplying its place by the use of various extracts, or essences, of indigenous substances. The government, whose philanthropic views are turned towards all useful objects, does not cease to invite all those who pursue the arts and sciences, to investigate the means of drawing the utmost advantage from the productions of our own soil, in order to encourage, to the utmost, our agriculture and manufactures, and thereby diminish the consumption of foreign commodities.

In order to attain the same end, the Society for the Promotion of National Industry stimulates, by the offer of flattering rewards, all those whose talents and labours are directed towards discoveries, from which the nation and humanity may draw substantial benefits. Animated by this laudable zeal, the Agricultural Society, by its resolution of the 21st of June, 1809, and its official notification of it, the 15th of the July following, made an appeal to the whole nation, in order to collect all the information and documents which might contribute to the composition of a work on the art of preserving, by the best possible means, every kind of alimentary substance.

It was after invitations of so great weight, that I resolved to make

---

load the stomach of men who have to digest dry vegetables and biscuits, which sailors advanced in years are not always able to chew completely. Bad digestion and obstruction in the smaller vessels may occasionally give rise to ulcers in the mouth, and spots, which denote the scurvy."

San é des Marins, by Duhamel.

known a method of effecting this object, of great facility in the execution, and at the same time very cheap, and which, by the extension it admits of, may afford numerous advantages to society.

This method is not a vain theory. It is the fruit of reflection, investigation, long attention, and numerous experiments, the results of which, for more than ten years, have been so surprising, that notwithstanding the proof acquired by repeated practice, that provisions may be preserved two, three, and six years, there are many persons who still refuse to credit the fact.

Brought up to the business of preserving alimentary substance by the received methods; having spent my days in the pantries, the breweries, storehouses, and cellars of Champagne, as well as in the shops, manufactories, and warehouses of confectioners, distillers, and grocers; accustomed to superintend establishments of this kind for forty-five years, I have been able to avail myself, in my process, of a number of advantages, which the greater number of those persons have not possessed, who have devoted themselves to the art of preserving provisions.

I owe to my extensive practice, and more especially to my long perseverance, the conviction:

1st. That fire has the peculiar property, not only of changing the combination of the constituent parts of vegetable and animal productions, but also of retarding, for many years at least, if not of destroying, the natural tendency of those same productions to decomposition.

2d. That the application of fire in a manner variously adapted to various substances, after having with the utmost care and as completely as possible, deprived them of all contact with the air, effects a perfect preservation of those same productions, with all their natural qualities.

Before I state the details of my process, I ought to observe that it consists principally,

1st. In inclosing in bottles the substances to be preserved.

2d. In corking the bottles with the utmost care; for it is chiefly on the corking that the success of the process depends.

3d. In submitting these inclosed substances to the action of boiling water in a water-bath (BALNEUM MARIÆ), for a greater or less length of time, according to their nature, and in the manner pointed out with respect to each several kind of substance.

4th. In withdrawing the bottles from the water-bath at the period prescribed.

[*To be continued.*]

ON NAVAL POWER:

ITS USE, FLUCTUATION, AND PRESENT STATE.

A PRINCE employing his navy with spirit and courage, is arbiter and lord of the world. Arms upon land threaten and strike in one part only, but upon the sea every where; for no prudence can keep a coast always provided and upon its guard, nor can any power sufficiently protect it.

A maritime power is more convenient to some than other kingdoms, according to their situation and circumstances. The monarchies of Asia always secured land forces rather than a navy; though Sidon, Ninevah, and Babylon, by means of commerce, abounded in wealth and armies. Rome and Carthage of old, with Venice and Genoa of late, rose to a great accession of power by sea; the Dutch Republic emancipated itself from the slavery of Spain, by trusting to the oar and sail, by which Britain has obtained the dominion of the sea; France also rendered herself formidable; but naval power has been always fluctuating, because it is dependent upon trade, which has frequently shifted its quarter, whereby rich and great states have become poor and mean; and by such revolutions, weak and indigent states have become potent and wealthy.

We see and know, says a judicious writer, that whatever state and power is possessed of extensive trade, must have a great naval force, the effect of which will render her considerable; yet it is very requisite to know how this arises, and why the strength and dominion of a maritime power is firmer and more durable than that which arises from a great extent of territory, multitudes of subjects, and rich and fruitful countries.

Trade is extremely serviceable to any nation, let the form of its government be what it will, because it introduces industry and arts, by which the manners of a people are entirely altered; for it is not absolutely the number of subjects, but the number of useful subjects, that makes any state powerful. In the next place, it introduces

property; for without security in that respect, it is impossible that trade should flourish: and lastly, it draws an inconceivable flux of people whenever it is thoroughly established.

Hence, we may easily assign the true causes of the long duration of republics famous for trade; such as Tyre and Carthage in ancient times, and the Venetians and Genoese in later ages. It is impossible that a nation, active and industrious, rich and populous, and at the same time living under a mild government, should not exert a greater force when employed in attacking others, and have much greater resources in case she is attacked herself, than other states that want these advantages.

Hence it may appear how the State of Holland rose to such power in so short a time, and how her subjects were able to thrive and grow rich under taxes and impositions, which must have beggared them in any other situation than that of a trading republic.

Trade alters the comparative strength of states and kingdoms; by creating such advantages, that if a state is on the continent, she can fortify her great towns so as to resist a power ten times stronger in respect to people; she can also maintain great numbers of regular troops, and hire more from her neighbours.

Thus the Athenians were too hard for the Persians, the Lubeckers for the greatest powers in the north, the Venetians for the Turks, and the Genoese for the most powerful princes in Italy. Thence, the league of Cambray, formed by the greatest princes in Europe, for the destruction of Venice, came to nothing in 1509, and the confederacy in 1672, between Great Britain and France against Holland, proved ineffectual.

The maritime power of Europe surpasses any thing of the same kind in other parts of the world, and whatever was attempted that way in former ages. But though the term maritime power, which is given to such nations as are most considerable for their naval armaments and commercial interest, has been more particularly applied to Great Britain and the States General of the United Provinces, who have long acquired and supported this character, yet the French have been also entitled to a share in it, as their naval armaments were very formidable, and their trade so very extensive, that they lost upwards of 2000 ships during the American war, and how many more since that period have they lost?

'Tis no uncommon matter to find one maritime state rising upon

the ruins of another. We find no navigators in history so ancient as the Egyptians and Phenicians, who seem to have divided the commerce by sea between them, the former possessing themselves chiefly of the trade of the east, and the latter of that of the west, by the Mediterranean. The commerce of the Phenicians was much more to the west than that of the Egyptians, it is no wonder that they are more celebrated upon that account by the Greek and Roman authors.

The Phenicians possessed a narrow tract of land upon the sea-coast, and Tyre itself was built in a very poor soil; it was like Amsterdam, and had it been richer or more fertile it would not have been sufficient for the support of the great number of inhabitants which the early success of its commerce drew thither. But Tyre after a siege of thirteen years was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar; a new Tyre was established, which soon repossessed itself of the empire of the sea, and continued its commerce with more success and splendour than before, till it was taken by Alexander the Great, who deprived it of its maritime strength and trade, which were transferred to Alexandria.

Whilst both the old and new Tyre experienced such great revolutions, Carthage, the most considerable of their colonies, became very flourishing. Traffic had given it birth, traffic augmented it, and put it into a condition to dispute the empire of the world for many years with Rome. This people spared neither pains nor expence to bring navigation to perfection, that was their only study; for the other arts and sciences were not cultivated at Carthage. Address in commerce was a kind of inheritance in the families, and was the best part of their fortunes; the young people heard of nothing in conversation but merchandize, accounts, ships, and voyages; and the old people professed neither poetry, eloquence, nor philosophy. By this means they rose to such a height of power, that it would have been almost impossible for them to have put their design in effect, if fortune, who always espoused their cause, had not accidentally instructed them in the method; for a Carthagenian galley, which was out a cruising, venturing too near the shore, chanced to be stranded, and before they could get her off the Romans intercepting them, took her, and by the model of this galley they built their first fleet. Their resolution in enterprizes of the greatest hazard and moment was wonderful; they had hitherto scarcely dreamt of navi-

gation, yet now suddenly undertook the first proof of their skill in a naval battle with the Carthagenians, who had held the dominion of the sea uncontested derived down to them from their ancestors. The Romans were successful; and the Carthagenians, after several engagements, gave up to Scipio, above 500 vessels, which he caused to be burnt within sight of Carthage, and that republic was thereby entirely destroyed.

The battle of Actium gave the Roman empire to Augustus Cæsar, and Egypt fell under the power of Rome after the death of Cleopatra.

Under the emperors, as there were legions established in most parts of the Roman dominions, so they had constantly fleets in those seas which lay conveniently for the defence of neighbouring countries. Thus Augustus kept a navy at Misenum, in the Mare Inferum, to protect and keep in obedience France, Spain, Mauritania, Egypt, Sardinia, and Sicily; another at Ravenna in the Mare Superum, to defend and bridle Epirus, Macedon, Achaia, Crete, Cyprus, and most of Asia; nor were their navies only maintained on the seas, but several too on the principal rivers; as the Germanica classes on the Rhine, the Danubiana, the Euphratuses, and others to be met with in Tacitus and other historians.

So late as the year of Christ 307, when the Roman empire was united under Constantine, there was an officer in Britain called the Count of the Saxon coasts, who was to guard the eastern and southern coasts from the frequent inroads of the Saxon pirates; but in 446 the Romans quitted Britain, and Rome itself was reduced by Alaric the Goth, who triumphed every thing that was chiefly Roman, such as learning, eloquence, history, trade, civility, even language itself.

Upon the fall of the Roman empire, the trade of Europe seemed to be in some measure extinguished, but very soon revived again among the Saxons, who upon their first landing in Britain in 449, appear to have been the strongest maritime power in Europe, though their civil dissentions soon extinguished their naval glory; while a new race of people succeeded them in those plans which they had abandoned in Germany, and in that naval power which has always conquered, or preserved the island of Great Britain, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the happy reign of King George III.

The Danes, in 787, invaded England with only three ships, but

they afterwards landed in such powerful fleets as to conquer the whole kingdom in 1016, after thirty-eight engagements at sea. The Saxons having lost their naval power could not withstand the Danes, though Alfred in 875 revived the Saxon marine, which was brought to such perfection by Edgar in 961, that his fleet consisted of four thousand eight hundred ships. The Saxon line was restored in 1041, but in 1066 William, Duke of Normandy, invaded England with nine hundred ships, and conquered Harold II. from which time commerce and maritime power retired southward among the Italian States, particularly the Venetians and Genoese: in the thirteenth century it settled among the several free cities in Germany, whose confederacy was known by the title of Hanseatic League; and in the fifteenth century the maritime trade of Europe and its chief naval power were thrown into the hands of the Portuguese and Spaniards, by their discovery of and conquests in the East and West Indies.

The United Provinces in 1579 shook off the Spanish yoke, and soon became so considerable at sea as to acquire the appellation of maritime power. England, under Henry VII. began to revive her commerce, which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was brought to such a height, as to render that princess the arbitress of Europe, and the naval power of Britain has been ever since increasing, while that of France, shut up suddenly, and, previously to 1794, has been more than once gazed at with admiration. In 1662 Charles II. sold Dunkirk and Mardyke to Lewis XIV. whereby the English monarch incurred the shame of selling that for money which had cost the English the price of blood. Before the reign of Lewis XIV. France had no marine, and even under the ministry of Richelieu she thought herself powerful at sea with sixty vessels in all her ports, of which only one carried seventy guns; but Lewis, with incredible diligence, augmented his navy, and filled his sea-ports with sixty large men of war. He sent a strong fleet, in conjunction with the English, against the Dutch, but Ruyster engaged them both with success four different times, and three of them happened on the 7th, 14th and 21st of June, 1673. However, in 1676, the French fleet, commanded by Dugnene, defeated the combined fleets of Spain and Holland on the coast of Sicily. In 1681 the French fleet was increased to upwards of one hundred ships of the line, manned with 60,000 seamen, and in 1690 Tourville, the French admiral, with seventy-two ships, fell in with the English and Dutch fleets, consisting of sixty sail, when a desperate

engagement ensued which lasted ten hours, wherein the latter were defeated, and the former for two years were sole masters at sea; when they were defeated by Admiral Russel off La Hogue. But Lewis soon repaired this loss, though in 1704 Sir George Rooke beat Count Toulouse off Malaga, which put a final period to the marine of Lewis XIV. so that it sunk again into that weak condition whence it had been raised, in the same manner as many other grand things which had their rise and fall during his reign. Of all those formidable fleets which Lewis had raised, there remained scarce thirty-five ships; yet we know how they were increased under his successor, and how formidable the French fleet was off Toulon, in 1743. Their navy was again brought to nothing in 1743, but how greatly has it been increased since that time, until the beginning of the French revolution; but the memorable victories gained by the English admirals—Rodney, Hood, Howe, Duncan, Nelson, &c. over the Spaniards, Dutch, and French, places Great Britain most completely mistress of the seas.

From the whole, it appears, that commerce and power are always in a state of fluctuation; there is no permanency in either, and therefore a maritime state ought always to be jealous of every power that appears formidable at sea, and to be perpetually upon the guard, instead of despising the weakness of others, and relying too much, however great, upon its own strength.

SUGGESTIONS ON THE BEST MODE OF ENCOURAGING HISTORY PAINTING IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHEN we consider the mercantile, moral, and intellectual advantages to be derived from an enlarged promotion of historic art, the low ebb to which it is reduced in this country is to be deplored by the tasteful and the patriotic. The causes of this depression are the prejudices that exists in the almost exclusive attachment to the old masters; the inefficiency of the Royal Academy for the cultivation of the higher branches of art; the want of a national academy; and, above all, the indifference of government to the arts.

The first cause is evident, from the numerous private collections of

the old masters, and the frequent and expensive sales of their pictures, while our best native history painters scarcely ever receive an order. This latter circumstance, and the dearth of history paintings in the annual exhibitions, are melancholy proofs of the inadequacy of the Royal Academy of Arts to the furtherance of the chief object of its establishment. The almost entire absence of historic painting from the public eye is a main cause of the indifference of the public to it. To have a true relish for, and properly to encourage, the arts, the public must be accustomed to have its best performances constantly before them. This was the cause of the universal taste for, and high encouragement of, the arts in Greece and Italy. Their public edifices were adorned by the munificence of their governments, their princes, and other patrons, with the sculptures and paintings of their most illustrious artists, who also exhibited their works to admiring multitudes assembled at the Olympic Games.

What a noble patriotic example would the governors of the British Institution present, were those among them who have collections to give a picture each to the formation of a public gallery, to which every one might gratuitously resort at all times. Such a generous gift would, indeed, consummate the character which they have in some degree attained to of public patrons, and infuse a taste into the public mind for elevated art. But it may be objected, that however general the attachment to art may be, the encouragement of it would be very partial, as the pressure of the income and other taxes would preclude all but the wealthy from gratifying their desire to promote it. Individuals certainly would not; but what could not be effected by the scanty incomes of individuals would be accomplished by their united subscriptions; and it cannot for a moment be doubted, that a general diffusion of taste for historic painting would be attended with the most benign effects.

A consummation so devoutly to be wished, can be obtained only by the combined means of the possessors of valuable collections, and the still more effectual aid of government, applied nearly in the way judiciously proposed by Mr. Shee in his excellent letter to the President and Directors of the British Institution; or, perhaps, by Philotechnes, in his letter to that gentleman. The former proposes that government should apply only five thousand pounds annually, to be distributed every third year in rewards for the best performances,

the pictures to be the property of the nation, and to be presented to public bodies. This is a good plan.

Philotechnes proposes to remodel the Royal Academy of Arts, after removing it to a more eligible situation: that the regulations of the society be vested in a body of noblemen and gentlemen; the archbishops, lord chancellor, and speaker of the House of Commons to be members. A president to be elected every seventh year. An assisting committee of artists to consist of a chairman, and the same number of royal academicians and associates as at present. Four professorships to be established for historical paintings, with salaries of four hundred pounds a-year each; and nine studentships, with salaries of two hundred pounds a-year each, for ten years, to be filled from those who have obtained a gold medal. Three studentships for history painting, three for statuary, and three for architecture. He assigns very satisfactory reasons for remodelling the academy, but not for his plan in general: he says, that the present space and situation are incompetent to the promotion of the views of the society, whether we consider the want of room for the studies of the artist, or for the purposes of exhibition. By placing the direction under such distinguished trustees, the arts will find themselves represented in the great counsel of the nation. Professorships of historical painting are recommended; because there are no other means of support so certain of good, and so little liable to abuse. The candidates would necessarily have arrived at a time of life when habits of industry had become fixed: the example of the past would be the nation's security for future exertion, and the situation would not become a refuge for listless imbecility. For the salary and other advantages nothing should be stipulated in return, they should be the reward of talent and perseverance, and a retaining fee from their country; that should she call for their services to decorate her temples, her courts, or her palaces, she might proudly boast her independence of foreign aid. The foundation of studentships would enable the aspiring young artist to live genteelly, till he arrived at such a proficiency as to bring his works into repute. The whole expence would not exceed three thousand four hundred pounds annually, viz.

	£	s.
Four Professorships of Historical Painting £400. a-year each	1600	0
Nine Sudentships £200. ditto - - - - - -	1800	0
Total - -	£3,400	0

The advantage of this plan is its affording the promising student comfortable support till his abilities are sufficiently matured to effect it, or till he obtains the rank of royal academician, when he may become a candidate for a professorship, and by its providing a certainty for the veteran artist. On the whole, however, I think that Mr. Shee's plan is most eligible. Limited to the distribution of premiums, it does not at first view appear so advantageous as that of Philotechnes, which secures the support of the youthful and matured artist; but still it holds out the certainty of reward to the able artist, by the distribution of large prizes, sufficient, with what else he would privately obtain, for the respectable support of the able artist, both in the first and secondary departments of excellence. Philotechnes offers no superior advantage to this, while he superadds to it the temptation to indolence, to which poor human nature is so prone; for few minds are braced to that activity which embraces voluntary labour.

The interference of government in the direction of the establishment would be also deleterious to art, by rendering it subservient to party and political purposes. Government may render the arts invaluable service by opening to them the public purse; but beyond this, its connection with them is to be deprecated as pernicious.

Were a reform even to take place, the public administration purified, and artists, amateurs, and the public reposed more confidence in the disinterestedness and public spirit of public servants, still their immediate direction of the arts would not only be superfluous, as they could be superintended as well, if not better, without them; but the preponderance of partiality and power would be too great in the hands of men possessed of the mighty influence of public stations, and the other members of the establishment would be rendered little more than cyphers. A reform in parliament would, no doubt, effect much for the arts, as a ministry would not have then to squander thousands on lazy minions, instead, among other useful purposes, of granting a few to assist the elegant industry of British artists, to raise that national character which have been depressed. But let us hope that no political administration whatever may have any direct control over the liberal arts. The air they respire must be free, to be vital; the hands they wield must be unshackled to

produce that beautiful and sublime in art which delights, refines, and exalts the mind.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your constant Reader,

R. H.

N. B. In my next, I purpose giving a prospective state of historic art in England.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE BRITISH FISHERIES.

IT is with pleasure we have at length to notice the establishment of a Company for the Encouragement and Extension of the British Fisheries. This has long been a subject of correspondence in our work, and we may without vanity say, that we have endeavoured to contribute all in our power for the furtherance of this grand national object; and a curious calculation of the wealth of the British Fisheries in the circumference of our own coast alone, will be found as early as our seventh number for January, 1809, page 17, vol. 2.

The fisheries are not only to be looked upon as an object of national industry for the employment of the labouring class to a vast extent, particularly at this period of a failure of our manufactures for the continent, but in a maritime state like Great Britain, as a replenishing nursery for seamen, it cannot be too much appretiated, and even at the conclusion of war, when our immense naval force would be otherwise turned upon the wide world after all their unparalleled services, without the means of subsistence, these alone would bring forth new sources for their employment.

The value of the fisheries, and their consequence as a nursery for seamen, is fully demonstrated by some valuable extracts and observations by John Knox, in our number for March, 1809, page 213.

Mr. Fraser, in his 'Gleanings in Ireland,' has very ably pointed out the benefit to be derived to the sister kingdom for the establishment of a fishery on the Nymph Bank; when he observes, "that if the advantages of this ground were generally known to the public, particularly in England, there would be little difficulty in forming a company to promote a fishery, that might turn much to the advantage of the public, as well as the individual undertakers."

We shall not enlarge upon this subject at present, after the able writer above alluded to, but resume it in our next number, laying before our readers the Prospectus of the IMPERIAL FISHING COMPANY, under the particular patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Duke of Sussex, and the Earl of Moira.

PROSPECTUS.

There is, perhaps, no part of the globe so favourably situated by nature for the pursuit of fishing as the British isles; for, while the surrounding seas abound with fish, the great extent of coast arising from our insular situation, and the possession of materials of every kind for successfully carrying on the fisheries, present to us facilities superior to every other nation.

That a source of wealth so obvious, and so certainly attainable, should hitherto have been so much neglected, and so nearly abandoned to the industry of foreigners alone, unquestionably forms an inexplicable paradox, whether considered in a point of view commercial or political.

For centuries did the industrious Hollanders procure, within sight of the coast of England, that fish for which the merchants of Great Britain were compelled to resort to Amsterdam; but that unfortunate country being now reduced to a department of the French empire, its commercial greatness and extensive and lucrative fisheries have perished with its independence, and left Great Britain without a rival in this important source of national wealth.

The interest, the policy, and even the safety of this country, require that she should no longer hesitate to avail herself of this great natural and independent resource. The high importance attached by statesmen to fisheries, as a branch of political economy, cannot but be generally known, and it is an unquestionable fact that to the fisheries of Holland are to be ascribed the formation and growth of that maritime power by which she was at one period enabled to dispute with Great Britain the empire of the seas.

The independence of Holland and Venice were alike established originally by fishermen, on the marshes of the coast of Belgium and the Adriatic sea; and by the fisheries of those once-powerful states was formed a race of hardy seamen, who constituted the maritime strength of their republics.

The unbounded ambition and extensive ascendency of the ruler of France on the continent of Europe, places the British empire in a situation of considerable difficulty; and deprived of the aid of any effective ally, it becomes necessary to call all her energies and internal resources into action: at such a crisis, an object of such vast importance as the fisheries cannot but command the serious attention of every individual of the United Kingdom, who feels an interest in the welfare and independence of his country.

To detail fully the national advantages attendant on the vigorous prosecution of the fisheries, would greatly exceed the limits of a Prospectus. It is therefore necessary to state, with all possible brevity, the most prominent benefits that must inevitably result from their extension, to the inhabitants of the British empire.

1stly.—By the extension of the fisheries the country will derive an inexhaustible and never-failing supply of food, particular herrings, the annual migration of which from the frozen regions to our coasts has never yet been known to fail; availing herself of this bounty of Providence to her native shores, this nation and its dependencies may ever be kept exempt from famine, or even scarcity; for, with the aid of that inestimable root, the potatoe, combined with salted fish, a species of food is obtained, at once pallatable and nutritious, and at so small a price as to be within the means of the artisan, the manufacturer, and the poorest labourer.

2dly.—From the fisheries, if carried to the extent dictated by sound policy, there will be found the opportunity of employment for those industrious persons, whom the suspension of our continental trade and other causes, must have lately thrown, in such considerable numbers, upon society, destitute of the means of subsistence for themselves and families. The charitable institutions of the country would also have a source of employment for the children under their care, who, by engaging in the fisheries, would ultimately become useful members of a profession, on the support of which depends the pre-eminence we have acquired as a naval power, if not the very existence of the empire.

3dly.—From the ocean, now comparatively barren and unproductive, will be derived an accession of wealth to an unlimited amount, absolutely independent of every foreign connection and intrinsically as much the natural production of this nation as the corn and cattle of our soil.

4thly.—By the extension and vigorous prosecution of the fisheries will gradually be formed, in that nursery of maritime strength, a body of hardy and experienced seamen, capable of furnishing the British navy, under proper regulations, with a numerous band of skilful sailors, by which means the necessity of impressing seamen may be materially decreased.

The navigation of the coast of Great Britain is generally believed to form the best seamen in the world; to this fact is doubtless referable the high importance attached to the coal-trade. There are, however, substantial grounds for deeming the fishery an equal, if not superior, nursery for seamen to even the coasting trade. The fisherman, from his incessant voyages, becomes most minutely acquainted with every part of the coast, and it may rationally be presumed that such a school is pre-eminently calculated to form the most able mariners. It is asserted that the fisheries of Holland furnished employment to 10,000 vessels of various descriptions, and that one-eighth of the whole population of the state was, either directly or indirectly, engaged in the pursuit. That the fisheries of Britain might be carried on to an extent equal to those of Holland it is impossible to doubt; and, admitting the extension of the British fisheries to be commensurate with the population of the country, a number of able and intrepid sailors, considerably exceeding those at present engaged in the whole British navy, would, under simple and approved regulations, be ready to co-operate in the defence of their country on all occasions of emergency.

5thly.—The very fishing vessels, by which the island would be surrounded, might be capable of furnishing a flotilla better adapted than any other to cope with that species of force calculated to effect an invasion of this country. In the bows of every large fishing vessel might be safely carried a small mortar, or carronade. The number of these vessels would evidently be immense; and, from the minute knowledge of the currents and every local peculiarity of our coast, there can be no doubt that a flotilla, composed of the larger fishing vessels, would be found a most efficient defence against an invading enemy.

6thly.—To many of the numerous idlers, male and female, who, from the want of employment, infest the streets of this metropolis, an occupation would at all times present itself in the manufactories of this establishment; nor must it be forgotten, that, in the employ-

ment here held out to the idle, as well as the destitute, it is not altogether to the vitiated air and contaminated habits of a manufactory that they are proposed to be consigned. On the ocean they will acquire, with the habits of seamen, the health, strength, and proverbial longevity of the fisherman.

With advantages thus extensive and important in a public view, it will be found that the cultivation of the fisheries unites the fairest expectation of benefit to those individuals who may embark in the concern, under proper regulations. In possession of the uncontroled dominion of the seas, Great Britain has also the undisputed market for salted fish, failing only hitherto in the production of a supply equal to the demand; and whatever may be the restrictions imposed by our enemy, on the admission of articles of less necessity, there will always be found in some of the ports of Europe an extensive market for the produce of our fisheries, particularly if foreigners find they can obtain from us the cured herring in all the perfection for which the Dutch were so long famous.

Cured fish has ever been found, in our West-India colonies, an article of subsistence of the first necessity for the negroes, while from Asia, Africa, and South America, returns in gold have been received for cargoes of fish. Besides which, it must be observed that so important an article of food as fish certainly is, can never be dependent on the caprice which alternately receives and rejects articles of manufacture and luxury; on the contrary, the demand for fish is constant, and the improvement in curing it, added to the decrease in its price, will have the effect of extending its consumption, both internally and by exportation, to an amount not easily anticipated.

That the government of this country is thoroughly impressed with a firm conviction of the extensive importance of the fisheries to the prosperity and safety of Great Britain is manifested by the numerous acts which have from time to time been passed for their encouragement. There is therefore every reason to suppose that an establishment of this description will receive every assistance in removing those obstacles which have hitherto impeded the complete success of our fisheries; and it is farther presumed that the spirit of commercial enterprise, by which this country has been for ages so much distinguished, will no longer so unaccountably overlook a source of so much national wealth and individual profit.

Under these impressions, and from a conviction that no individual

capital, however large, no individual exertion, however skilful and multiplied, could combine and execute the full improvement of which the British fisheries are susceptible, from natural advantages as well as the peculiar circumstances of the times, it was proposed to form, by subscription, a company, under the title and with the capital above-mentioned, and that an application should be made for an act of incorporation; leaving, however, the fisheries, and all their branches, still open to individual enterprize, as if no such act were obtained; and, with this view, a petition to the house of commons, was presented by the Right Hon. George Rose, on Thursday, the 31st of January, 1811.

The objects of the proposed company will be chiefly directed,

1st, To the carrying on the deep-sea fishery on the most extensive plan, by employing vessels of the description necessary to engage in that fishery, and by inducing individuals to do the same, by giving them an opportunity of disposing of the produce of their adventures.

2dly, To the encouragement of the boat-fishery, by giving the fishermen on our extensive coast every possible aid and facility, as well by purchasing the fish they may procure as by the establishment of a fund for the peculiar benefit of that numerous and valuable class of our population; and lending them small sums of money, to purchase boats and tackle as well as casks and salt. By these means, themselves and families would be relieved, when disabled by accident or misfortune. It is also proposed to take their children, and those of other persons, on liberal and beneficial terms, as apprentices, thereby qualifying them for useful and active life, either in the service of the company or on their own account.

3dly, To the establishment on different parts of the coast of Great Britain, best adapted for the purpose, of extensive stores of casks and salt, and manufactories for the curing of fish of every description usually salted, in all its branches, and store-houses for keeping, repacking, and preserving the same.

4thly, To form a grand depôt in London, in which cured fish of every description may be deposited, repacked and preserved, and kept always ready for the supply of our own merchants, as well as foreigners, to any extent.

The capital above-mentioned is to be divided into shares of 100l. each, on which the sum of 2l. per cent. is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the residue by calls not exceeding 10l. per cent. at

each call, after an act of incorporation shall be obtained: no subscription will be received for more than fifty shares in one name.

As much inconvenience, and even injury might arise from uncertainty or delay in the first formation of the company, it has been deemed expedient, after the most mature deliberation, that the directors (who are not to exceed twelve in number) should, in the first instance, be selected from the committee; but that every future vacancy should be supplied from the body of proprietors at large.

Ten shares, of 100l. each, to be a qualification for a director.

All other regulations and provisions material to the formation of the proposed company will receive the anxious attention of the committee, whose only object will be to form an establishment of so much national importance, upon such principles as they may consider the best calculated to insure success.

Subscriptions are received at the following banking-houses:

Messrs. Down, Thornton, Free, and Down.
Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co.
Messrs. Ramsbottoms, Newman, Ramsbottom, and Co.
Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co.

Any further information respecting the proposed company may be obtained, and communications with a view to promote the objects of the same received, at Messrs. Fortune and Everth's, Lower Thames-Street.

ON POLICIES OF INSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I COULD wish some of your correspondents conversant in commercial affairs would favour those of your readers who are concerned in insurance for themselves or correspondents without the knowledge of a subscriber to Lloyd's, what are the terms of agreement between the assured and the assurer, as far as the equity (not law) of trade and commerce is supposed to go.

I am led into the above query from the numerous cases I have lately witnessed in the Courts of Common Pleas and King's Bench, where I have heard the policies read according to all the usual forms of risk and agreement in different cases, but have been astonished at

the repeated defences set up by the underwriters, to avoid paying what in most cases they had, according to equity, bound themselves to do.

Many of these cases I had great satisfaction in seeing the learned judges overrule the objections; but many were lost to the assured by some petty flaw or misnomer of words occurring either in the policy, the bills of lading, the ship's licence, or in laying the courts. A recent general plea, I have observed to be that of ALIEN ENEMY, that is, a part perhaps of the persons concerned (as is generally the case of foreign shipments) being proved to be either foreign merchants, natives of those places with whom we are at war, abiding in this country, or residing abroad.

Now when these policies are signed, and the premium agreed upon to cover all risk, in many instances from £.30 to £.40 per cent. not a word is mentioned, neither can it be material to whom the property shall belong, the premium or price is agreed upon, and if the terms of the voyage are strictly complied with, what difference of risk can it make, who is the real proprietor of the goods: as well might a lottery office keeper say to the holder of a lucky ticket in the lottery, No, I shall not pay you, you are an alien enemy, or prove that this ticket is not bought for the benefit of any person abroad!

Many of these quibbling defences have been most justly exposed by the learned counsel, and the many cases now brought every term into the courts of law, fully demonstrates the necessity of the establishment of a 'New Marine Insurance Company,' to be founded and supported on just and equitable terms, not for the taking of premiums with the intent of never paying any losses.

In a future letter I shall say more on this subject.

MERCATOR.

Guildhall Coffee-house, 9th March, 1811.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF COMMERCIAL CREDIT.

THE select committee, appointed to inquire into the state of Commercial Credit; and who were directed to report the same, as it should appear to them, together with their observations thereon, from

time to time, to the house;—met, and examined a variety of witnesses; and have agreed upon the following Report:——

Your committee directed its attention to three points;

First—The extent of the difficulties and embarrassments which are at present experienced by the trading part of the community;

Second—The causes to which the same should be ascribed;—and,

Third—The expediency, with a view to the present and future interests of the merchants and manufacturers, and of the public, of any assistance being afforded by parliament.

Your committee found, that memorials had been presented to his Majesty's treasury, towards the latter end of the last and the beginning of the present year, stating the great embarrassments and distress which were felt amongst the manufacturers in the cotton trade in Glasgow and Paisley, and their vicinity, and praying for public assistance; that the same were confirmed by the representation of a meeting held in the city of London, on the 12th of February, which sent a deputation to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a copy of the resolutions adopted at that meeting. These resolutions your committee have inserted in the Appendix to this Report.

Your committee found, by the evidence of the witnesses which they examined, that those statements and representations were founded on fact.

It appeared to your committee, that the principal part of the distress which was complained of, had arisen out of great and extensive speculations, which commenced upon the opening of the South American markets in the Brazils and elsewhere, to the adventures of British merchants.

Mr. Garden, the chairman of the chamber of commerce and manufacture at Glasgow, said—"That in Glasgow and the neighbourhood the distress began among the manufacturing body of people, and it has pressed more severely upon them hitherto, than on any other class. That it began about the month of October or beginning of November last: the cause of it appeared to him to be this; that a set of merchants in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, conceiving that the markets of South America would consume a vast quantity of our manufactures, entered into a project of very extensive exports to those countries and to the West India islands, chiefly intended for the Spanish colonies; these expeditions not meeting a

ready market, those exporters have not been able to pay the manufacturers when the bills became due; these bills were therefore returned upon the manufacturers, which created a great deal of distress. Many of those houses that were the original causes of the evil are gone to bankruptcy long ago; but they have created this evil upon the manufacturers of whom they purchased the goods; that the manufacturers have their property locked up in bankrupts' estates, that part of it will be lost no doubt, but yet that in the course of nine, twelve, or fifteen months, a considerable part of the capital will return to the manufacturers; but while they are deprived of it, they go on with the greatest difficulty; many of the weaker have been broken down. That the manufacturers of goods who have capitals, still feel great distress from this cause; and it is that class of people that it would be desirable to relieve, because a little aid from government would enable them to go on with their business, though on a limited scale; but still they would be enabled to retain a certain proportion of their work people or labourers; whereas, if they get no kind of relief they must be broken down also, and the labourers with their families must be left without means of subsistence. That this distress still presses very heavily upon them, the export merchants not being able to pay the manufacturers for the goods they have taken. That in the course of trade great quantities of goods from Scotland were sold by agents in London; those agents gave a temporary accommodation to the manufacturer, but nothing more; when the merchants could not pay those bills which they had given for goods, the bills went back upon the manufacturers.

"That there is this chain of connection between the manufacturing body and the upper classes of merchants, the banks in Scotland having discounted or advanced money upon those bills of the merchants for the manufacturers; those bills having gone back, the manufacturers are not able to take them up; the capitals of the banks are therefore taken up also, and they are not able to give the regular accommodation which they had been used to do to their customers. In this situation of things too, a want of confidence arises in the banks themselves, when they see people breaking down around them, they become timid and afraid of transacting any business; a want of confidence on the part of the banks naturally creates distress among the upper classes of merchants, who are thus deprived of the usual accommodation or means of negociation, that therefore persons who

are possessed of solid property have not the same means of obtaining credit that they usually have had, and very far from it—this want of confidence in the banks makes them distrustful of every body, and the merchants have felt great inconvenience in consequence: the witness said, he understands that some of the banks at Glasgow and in that neighbourhood do little business, they will rather accumulate their capital and wait the result of the present situation of things; this want of confidence creates general distress among very respectable merchants.

"That the intercourse of credit among the merchants themselves was much broken down by means of these circumstances, even where the merchants are solvent.

"That there is considerable injury to the manufacturer; from being obliged to stop his work, his machinery gets out of order, his workmen get dispersed through the country, and he cannot collect them again but at considerable trouble and expence; and when it is understood that his business is stopped, he loses his custom, and when he begins again, it is almost the same as beginning a new business; it is, therefore, extremely important that the manufacturer should go on, though on a limited scale.

"That in his opinion the demand would, in a great measure, come round to them again; that the home trade and some other markets are still open to them; that he has always seen in his experience of thirty years, that a glut in a market is followed by a brisk demand; for no person will supply the markets or adventure at all when they are overstocked, hence the market becomes exhausted, and of course a very good demand arises afterwards. The markets of South America and the West India islands are overstocked at present, but they will naturally come round, and the home trade always takes off a certain quantity, so that he had no doubt in six or twelve months this increased demand will do more than take off what is on hand now, or what will be manufactured in the mean time, which will be a very limited quantity indeed.

"That if there was no particular glut in the market, from the time of shipping the goods till the payment could be commanded in this country, he should conceive would be twelve or fifteen months; it may in some instances be sooner, but, generally speaking, he should conceive about that time. In some instances payments have been much quicker, perhaps by the return of the same ship; and he men-

tioned that there have been instances of ships returning within four or five months.

"The usual date of bills given by the merchant to the manufacturer is six or nine months, but in some cases it may be extended to twelve months; in cases where the goods are sold by an agent in London, that agent interposes his credit, and gives an accommodation to the manufacturer sooner, if he requires it, taking his chance of payment from the merchant.

"That the distresses were immediately and in the first instance occasioned by the want of payment for those that were vended; but at the same time the want of a market is certainly a part of the cause. The markets of South America having been for a time overstocked, there is no great demand at present; and even though there were a demand in the present situation of things, with the want of confidence and the want of credit, it would be difficult for the manufacturers to know to whom to sell with safety; that is chiefly occasioned by the want of payment for the goods sold: that will in some measure come round in the course of twelve months, and then the manufacturer will have his own capital again.

"That there has been a very considerable supply of this sort of manufactures sent to the Peninsula, which was in a great measure with a view to their being sent to the Spanish colonies; that the same failure of payment happened, in some degree, in respect of those goods, as those sent to South America; that one considerable house in London connected with this trade, which stopped or made a pause within the last two or three weeks, had sent a great quantity to Cadiz; and they informed the witness that the last account they had was, that the goods would all be sold in this and the next month; by which means they should be able to make a handsome dividend to their creditors; but their bills having gone back on the manufacturers, they are depressed in the mean time.

"That there had been a great fall in the price of the manufacture; that when he left Glasgow, there were some articles of manufacture which had fallen perhaps 40 or 50 per cent.; but he understands from communications since that, the fall is greater, because the distress is become more general.

"With respect to the failures that had happened, there are several houses which will probably pay very large dividends; and indeed there are several of the houses in Glasgow that he alludes to, which

stopped payment, have undertaken to pay their creditors in full in a certain time; one who had more than £200,000 of bills out, has undertaken to pay his creditors in three, four, eight, twelve, and sixteen months, and probably he will do it, but in the meantime the manufacturers cannot command a shilling of this money; that the failure of those houses, before he left Glasgow, had amounted to from one to two millions; one house (the same to which the witness alluded before) has failed since that time for £519,000, they have undertaken to pay in full.

"That the failures of the export houses certainly arose from their having gone greatly beyond their capital, having exported goods to a far greater extent; but he understood many of those houses were not without capital, and some even had large capital, but being disappointed in the markets, it was found that they could not make their returns so quickly as their bills became due; there are houses of that description in Liverpool, and some in Glasgow."

Being asked, as to the amount of failures on the present occasion, as compared with those in 1793? he said,—"The proportion of failures will be always something in proportion to the extent of the trade, (which has increased wonderfully since 1793); and of course the failures now are to a much larger amount than they were at that period."

Your committee having given this full extract from the evidence of Mr. Garden, have to state, that it was in general confirmed by the evidence of Messrs. I. and R. Mackerrell, and Mr. Henry Fulton, muslin manufacturers at Paisley; and that evidence, in a great degree to a similar import, was given to the committee by Sir Robert Peel: with regard to the state of the manufacturers in Lancashire, he stated, that the price of goods had fallen 40, 50, and in some instances 60 per cent.; that the greatest manufacturers had been obliged to reduce the quantity of their work by one-third, others one-half, and others again had been obliged to discharge their workmen altogether; and that even those which were continued in employment were continued at a very reduced rate of wages, amounting to not more than one-half of their ordinary payment; that under these circumstances, great distress was felt amongst the workmen; and though there had not been any failures among the more considerable and best established houses of manufacture in Lancashire, yet that great distress and embarrassment must already be felt by many, and

that some parliamentary assistance would be of most essential advantage.

Your committee think it right to refer to the returns of the export of the cotton manufactures in the following years, to shew the state and progress of the trade in this article of manufacture, up to the period when this distress began to be so strongly felt. The official value of cotton manufactures exported from Great Britain, in the

year ending 5 Jan. 1808, was - - -	£ 9,846,889
In the year ending 5 January, 1809 -	12,835,803
In the year ending 5 January, 1810 -	18,616,723
And in the three quarters, ending 10 Oct. 1810	13,761,136

It appeared to your committee, that there had been no want of a disposition on the part of the banks in Scotland to give their accommodation; that they had liberally applied it as far as was possible; but that it was impossible they could continue their aid, as they had their capital already locked up in an immense number of bills, the payment of which was suspended.

Your committee also found, that great distress was felt in a quarter which was much connected with this trade, namely, amongst the importers of produce from the foreign West India islands, and from South America.

That great parts of the returns for the manufactures which were exported to those parts of the world, came home in sugars and coffee; which not being entitled to sale in the home market, there were no immediate means of realizing their value.

These representations of the distress experienced in the trade of the cotton manufacturer and exporter, and from the want of market for foreign colonial produce, were also confirmed by respectable merchants and traders in London; who also stated, that the embarrassments were felt in other branches of trade, not connected with foreign commerce or colonial produce.

It also appeared to your committee, that one cause which might be considered as connected with and as at present aggravating the existing distress, was the extent to which the system of warehousing the goods of foreigners as well as native merchants, for exportation, had been carried. On this point, the committee refer to the evidence of Mr. Cock, commercial and public agent for the corporation of Liverpool, and general agent to the merchants of the town; who informed the committee, that—

"Since the opening of the West India and London Docks, Great Britain has, under the provisions of the warehousing acts, become a free port, into which foreign goods of almost every description may be brought and safely deposited, and from whence they may be exported again without payment of importation duties. This country possessing peculiar advantages for foreign commerce, the consequence of such facility to introduce goods from all parts of the world has been, that the merchants of other countries, whether neutrals, enemies, or allies, have been eager to avail themselves of every opportunity of sending their goods hither. From Spain (for instance) such goods as have not been imported on British account, the Spanish merchants have been anxious to send here for safety and for sale—the same remark applies to Portugal; in fact we are now the exporters of Portugal wines to that country—while importations from Europe, not the result of a demand for them, have thus been occasioned, the markets of South America, both Portuguese and Spanish, have been thrown open to us, and the greater part of the immense productions of those places (from which formerly we received but little property direct except bullion) now comes to fill the warehouses, and for a time to exhaust the capitals of the merchants of this country. Our conquests also have had the same tendency; in addition to the produce of the old British colonies, we now receive that of Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Cruz, St. Thomas's, &c.; the greatest part of the produce of St. Domingo also now comes here. From Europe, the importations from places from which the British flag is excluded, have been immense—these causes co-operating at a period when the situation of the United States has prevented their ships from introducing into Europe that large proportion of West Indian and South American productions, of which they would have been the carriers, the effects have been more sensibly felt by our merchants."

Your committee, upon the whole, think themselves justified in stating, that the embarrassments and distresses at present experienced, are of an extensive nature; and though they are most severely felt amongst the manufacturers and merchants in those trades which have been more particularly specified, yet that they are also felt in a considerable degree in some other branches of trade; but they have the satisfaction of stating, that from the evidence of a very extensive and experienced merchant, it does not appear that they are felt in the

woollen trade, to such an extent as would at all justify a call upon parliament for any extraordinary relief.

That your committee are warranted in stating, that there appeared a general concurrence of opinion amongst those of the witnesses who were examined, as to the expediency of affording parliamentary relief in the manner in which it was afforded by the issue of exchequer bills in the year 1793, although there was some difference as to the extent of benefit which might be expected to be derived from such relief. And your committee state it to be their decided opinion, that although there are many circumstances at the present time affecting the state of trade and commercial credit, which make a great difference between the present period and that of the year 1793; yet the distress is of such a nature and extent as to make such parliamentary relief highly expedient and necessary; and that it promises to be productive of extensive and important benefit, that although in many cases, such aid may not be capable of effectually relieving the persons to whom it may be applied, from great losses arising from the state of circumstances; yet by affording them time gradually to contract their operations, to call in their means, to withhold from immediate sale, articles which at present can fetch only most ruinous prices, and to keep up the employment of their machinery and their workmen, though upon a very reduced and limited scale; it will divide and spread the pressure of this distress over a larger space of time, and enable them to meet it with consequences less ruinous to themselves, and less destructive to the interests of the community.

That your committee referred to the manner in which relief was afforded in the year 1793, and have found that the provisions of that measure which, as appears by the report of the commissioners appointed on that occasion, was attended with the happiest effects, and the most complete success, are embodied in the act 33 Geo. III. cap. 29, and the committee are of opinion, that similar provisions should be adopted with regard to the relief at present proposed; that the amount of exchequer bills to be issued should not be less, nor would the committee recommend that it should be more than £6,000,000; and that, considering the probable date of the returns of trade from South America, a greater interval should be given for repayment than was allowed in 1793, the committee being of opinion, that the time for payment of the first quarter's instalment, should not be earlier than the middle of January next, and that the remainder of the sum

advanced should be required to be repaid by three equal payments, from three months to three months, so that the whole should be discharged in nine months from the payment of such first instalment.

7th March, 1811.

(To be continued.)

ON THE MANUFACTURING TIN PLATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I WAS much surprised in reading your Magazine for last month, to learn that the manufactory of tin plates has been attempted in France, and with success. I should be glad to be informed by any of your intelligent correspondents, whether it be possible to procure the article of block tin on the continent of Europe, excepting what is exported from hence? and if not, whether our government be not culpable in permitting that article to be sent into France when our own manufacturers are suffering under the double grievance of purchasing their materials for working at an enormous rate, while the sale of the article, when manufactured, is extremely low and the market quite stagnated.

Mr. Editor, we do not talk of fancied evils when we tell you that numbers of workmen, in the tin plate line, have been lately discharged for want of employment in the principality. The aspect of the present times is exceedingly gloomy, and it behoves every friend of Britain to enquire into the causes of her distress.

We hope ministers have not so greatly neglected the commercial interests of this kingdom, as to permit our most inveterate foes to be supplied with that, which our brethren in Britain are obliged to purchase at so extravagant a price; and we shall be happy to find the matter so explained, as to leave no cause for suspecting our governors.

Your insertion of the above in the Tradesman, will oblige,

Your constant Reader,

A CAMBRIAN.

Wales, 15*th March*, 1811.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FOREIGN.

Holland.—The commercial tyranny in Holland is as vigilant and severe as ever; so anxious is the government to prevent the possibility of communication with this country, that some of the maritime provinces being lately in want of grain, were not allowed to receive it by sea, but were subjected to the enormous expense and inconveniences of deriving their supplies by land carriage and canals. No flags whatever, but those of the Dutch and French, are respected in Holland; in fact, no neutrals are acknowledged. Every vessel under any other colours than those we have mentioned, is supposed to come from England, and is put under temporary sequestration until it is ascertained that she has *bona fide* sailed from the port specified in her clearance, when she is liberated. The least attempt at deception is considered as sufficient to justify confiscation. The *douaniers* are now regularly changed once a week, for the purpose of preventing that laxity or rather tenderness in the discharge of harsh and oppressive duty, which has been generally found to result from a long continued residence.

France.—The last accounts from thence report that all American ships sailing direct from the ports of the United States, would be admitted into those of France, without any restriction whatever, provided their clearances from the port of sailing were regularly and satisfactorily accounted for in France. The following is an extract from a recent letter: "All American vessels are admitted that have arrived, even the one that touched at Gibraltar, on giving bond that he has the same cargo on board that he took in the United States. The rule is to export one half the value in the manufactures of France, and the other in any thing else." "I do not think that sugar and coffee will be admitted from the United States, but by permits of the emperor."

Buenos Ayres.—Little alteration has taken place in the market, in regard to the demand for manufactures, since the last report; but it is expected that in a short time things will take a more favourable turn, as not less than two millions of dollars in specie, on account of government, and a large portion on account of the merchants, was hourly expected, and a number of articles from Peru.

America.—By letters received from Virginia, dated as late as 10th

February, the American government had issued no prohibitory order for preventing the loading and departure of vessels bound for Great Britain, although such loading commenced after the 2d of February. The merchants of America were fully satisfied that the Milan and Berlin decrees had not been rescinded by the government of France, who had peremptorily prohibited the importation of tobacco, cotton, and various other staple commodities, the growth of the United States.

It was generally believed in Virginia that the president would very shortly recall the proclamation which enforces the non-importation from England after the 2d February last. But by subsequent letters received, dated 22d February, we learn that the non-importation act *had* been enforced, and several vessels which had arrived with cargoes from this country, subsequent to the 2d of February, had been seized by the officers of the customs. Nothing can more strongly mark than this, the decided hostility, as well as the manifest partiality or rather injustice of the American government. Fresh demands will, of course, continue to be made upon them by France, and accordingly we find that the new French minister, M. Serruriere, was instructed to demand that America should interdict her vessels from all communication with Cadiz or Lisbon. A considerable insurrection of the negroes of New Orleans, excited great confusion and alarm.

The following is a list of ships and vessels under seizure:—Ships, Parragon, Mount Vernon, Anna Maria, Thetis, and Maria Penn—brigs, Fortitude, and Jane, all from Liverpool; ship Massachusets, from Dublin; brig Ann, from Greenock; ship Galen, from Leith; and six from Newry.

Heligoland.—The trade of this island is represented as likely to become a little brisk shortly, and the mercantile houses connected with that place are in hopes of having more commercial intercourse with the continent than during the last year. Provisions had hitherto been very scarce and dear, but it is now much better supplied. The letters received there from the coast, are full of nothing but complaints on the stoppage of the intercourse. It is also reported that Anholt is to be made a depôt for British merchandize in the same manner as Heligoland.

DOMESTIC.

A considerable depression has taken place in the public funds, owing to the notice issued on the 18th ultimo, by the bank directors,

for "bank dollar tokens," to be paid and taken at the value of five shillings and sixpence each.

Much bustle has lately commenced among the merchants in the shipping interest, and import and export trade, from the board of trade having agreed upon the traffic with the Baltic for the ensuing season, on the following terms and conditions:

1st. Importation of general cargoes, consisting of all permitted goods as before allowed in this trade (spirits, stockfish, and oil excepted) the licences to continue in force until the 1st of January, 1812, confined to the ports to the eastward of the *river Oder*, on the south side of the Baltic, or of *Hano* on the north side of the Baltic, on condition that the name of the vessel, the country to which she belongs, her tonnage, and the name of her master and the port from which she is to clear, with her cargo, must be specified in the said licence.

2d. Imports from the Swedish ports in the Baltic to the *westward* of *Hano* Bay, must be confined to the port of Ystadt, on the same conditions as the first.

3d. Imports from ports to the *westward* of the river *Oder*; also on the same conditions of vessel's name, master, tonnage, &c. but an export from the United Kingdom, must first take place, except for importation of corn.

4th. Imports from Sweden, Denmark and Norway, *without* the Baltic, on the same conditions as those within the Baltic.

Exclusive of these general conditions, the vessels so sailing under such licences, must in the first instance rendezvous at Hano Bay for convoy, and not proceed without the same, under penalty of being liable to capture; and for the same purpose, vessels from Sweden and ports to westward of Hano, must wait at *Ystadt*, till joined by convoy from *Hano*. In order to enforce a strict adherence to these terms, returns will be regularly transmitted from the naval officer commanding at the convoy station, of the names of all such ships and cargoes, that have been furnished with instructions, &c. and should the vessels part convoy or otherwise not arrive in a British port, the merchants originally taking out such notice, will be called upon to account for the destination, and the event of the said vessel and cargo.

It is also allowed to export British manufactures, colonial produce, and East India goods, to any port of France or Holland, with the permission of bringing a return cargo of *seeds* (not corn).

We therefore congratulate commercial men to this opening of the export and import trade. The spirit which has recently manifested itself in the north, must have had considerable effect in disposing the board of trade to adopt the line of policy for facilitating the intercourse with the continent. The toleration of the continental system by Denmark, in favour of Swedish vessels, even though they should have British licences on board, or may have touched at a British port, has also had a material effect in producing this change with respect to licences.

There has been but trifling alteration in our markets since the last, neither has colonial produce looked up, through the opening of the Baltic trade, as the shippers are yet very cautious of buying; nay, coffee may be named as something lower than last month, although the prices are nominal. Soap is 6s. per cwt. lower than last; glue 10s. per cwt.; spermacéti oil 3l. per ton lower; madder 5s. lower; cummin and Fennugreek seeds 8s. per cwt. higher, and several kinds of dye wood from 2l. to 4l. per ton lower; some of the different and inferior kinds of cotton may be called 7d. per lb. lower than at the close of the last month, but barilla is 13s. higher.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Cloth made of Wool and Hair.

A MANUFACTORY of this description has been attempted in Denmark, and an experimentalist named Andrew Olsen Dun, of Overhalden, in Denmark, has attempted to cause cloth to be made with the hairy coats of cattle. It is represented, that his attempt has succeeded perfectly by mixing first of all the hairs with wool, and then working them. From the hair of twelve skins the inventor has obtained cloth enough to make himself a great coat.

Imports of Coffee from Jamaica.—The following statement will shew the wonderful increase which took place in the produce of coffee in Jamaica. From the moment the duties were reduced, and which has not only promoted the prosperity of the island, but greatly increased the national commerce, wealth, and strength. In the year 1752, the export of coffee from Jamaica was rated at 60,000 lbs. In 1775, it was 493,981 lbs.; until 1783 it never exceeded 350,000 lbs. when a reduction of the heavy duty upon it took place. In the year 1790, the quantity was trebled, exceeding two millions and a quarter. In the year 1795, it rose to 5,902,113 lbs.; and the following is a statement of its progress since, the exports being given as returned each year in the House of Assembly by the Naval Office.

			lbs. Coffee.
From 30th Sept. 1800 to	30th Sept.	1801	9,992,859
1801	——	1802	17,961,923
1802	——	1803	15,866,291
1803	——	1804	22,063,980
1804	——	1805	24,137,393
1805	——	1806	29,298,036
1806	——	1807	26,761,133
1807	——	1808	29,528,273
1808	——	1809	25,586,668

Cornwall—Improvement of St. Ives's Bay—The projected improvements of this bay, if carried into execution on a grand scale as proposed, will be of infinite advantage to the commerce of the county of Cornwall, and to the nation at large. It is in contemplation to carry out or break water from the point of the peninsula in an eastern direction, and by so far will the capacity and security of the harbour be increased. The value of this improvement will be infinitely enhanced by the general want of good harbours on the north coast, and the immense losses sustained there by the shipping interest in consequence.

Provincial Banks.—The number of our country banks decreased from about 280 in the beginning of 1793 to about 230 in the beginning of 1797; since that period the increase has been truly astonishing. It appears from a late account published, that in 1810 the total number of banks in Great Britain was 796, viz.—London, Westminster, and Southwark, including the Bank of England, 67; in the different counties of England, 613; Wales, 25; Berwick on Tweed, 2; Isle of Man, 1; Guernsey, 3; Jersey, 2; Scotland, 83; total, 796. It is remarkable that for some years prior to 1793, an increase took place, occasioned, no doubt, by the depretiation of commercial credit so severely felt at that period.

Increase of Tolls on the Turnpike Roads.—The highway bill, now in the House of Commons, makes the following provisions for the increase of tolls on the turnpike roads, after the 24th of July next, on waggons, carts, and stage coaches, above a certain weight. Waggons, carts, or other carriages, (with certain exceptions), exceeding seven tons ten cwt. in summer, and seven tons in winter, not to be permitted to pass. Provisions for weighing waggons, &c. to be extended, after the 24th July, to stage-coaches. No stage-coach weighing, with passengers and luggage, more than three tons in summer, or two tons ten cwt. in winter, to be permitted to pass, without paying an increased toll, in proportion to the weight.

Caledonian Canal.—A steam engine having been erected on the site of the sea-lock of the canal at Clachuaharry, for the purpose of discharging the water which filters through the temporary banks for keeping off the sea, its operations are attended with the desired effect. Every obstacle to the building of the lock being thus removed, this important work, which forms the entrance of the Caledonian canal, will be completed in the course of this season.

Improvement of the British Fisheries.—Two fishing societies, equally meriting patronage, have been projected. The Imperial Association, with a capital of a million, propose to give encouragement,

by the loan of money, to the establishment of stores, of casks, and salt, and other materials, for curing all round the island, both to the deep sea fishery and the coast fishery; and to make a grand depot in London, as an article both of internal consumption and foreign trade. The Royal Western Fishery, with a capital of three hundred thousand pounds, is for the purpose of establishing a fishery on an extent of coast, extending over the Nymph Bank to the Scilly Islands, and from Cornwall to South Wales.

Importation of Corn for the last Ten Years.—The following is an account of the value of corn and other grain, and flour, imported into Great Britain (except from Ireland) from the year 1800 to the year 1810, both inclusive:——

Real value (at the average prices of the markets.)

1800 - -	£ 8,755,995	1806 - -	£ 1,106,540
1801 - -	10,149,098	1807 - -	1,878,521
1802 - -	2,155,704	1808 - -	336,460
1803 - -	2,164,592	1809 - -	2,705,496
1804 - -	1,855,333	1810 - -	7,077,865
1805 - -	3,754,831		

Rail-way from Glasgow to Berwick.—We are happy to learn, that a very numerous and respectable meeting of the friends and patrons of the intended rail-road from Glasgow to Berwick, took place here on the 11th curt. and that resolutions were adopted on this occasion, which we sincerely wish may lead to the complete success of a scheme, unquestionably more calculated for the general improvement of the southern counties of Scotland, and the comfort of their inhabitants, than any public work that has been conceived in modern times.

Lectures on Commercial Law.—Mr. Chitty, of the Middle Temple, has published a Prospectus of a Course of Lectures to be delivered in Lincoln's-inn-hall, on the *Lex Mercatoria* among nations, as acknowledged by our municipal law. On the commercial privileges and disabilities of aliens, on the modes adopted by the different branches of the British legislature for the promotion and regulation of foreign and domestic commerce, and on the spirit and effect of all the various mercantile contracts. He states as the object of his lectures, not only to assist by their practical utility, the different members of the legal profession, whether in common law, equity or civil law, but also to arrange these extensive and important branches of the British constitution in a clear and comprehensive point of view, for the information of those gentlemen who may be preparing to embark either in commercial pursuits, or in the public service of their country.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE bean and pea planting is nearly, if not quite finished, and in the dry grounds a number of pieces of oats are already sown, for which the winter fallows work extremely well. The wheats for the most part are much improved, excepting upon the very wet soils, and such as were late put into the ground. This open weather has been very favourable to the consumption of straw, which must otherwise have been scarce. Turnips in general are yet plentiful, and several

farmers have introduced the Swedish turnip for a latter supply. For some time past so little rain has fallen, the fattening stock are doing well, and a better season was never known for the breeding of sheep. The winter vetches are getting forward, and some of those sown since Christmas make a pleasing appearance where the lands are tender. Very little alteration has taken place since our last, in the price of cattle.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Portugal. IN assigning to this long harassed country the post of honour, and regarding it as the leading point to which the political world has so long been attentive, we need not repeat any of our former observations as a justification. The season has been for some time approaching, when we might naturally look forward to a change of system, and expect a more active scene of operations to be substituted for that dormant tranquillity and apparent apathy, which so long has been the constant theme of our remarks. We did not so soon flatter ourselves with any very material alteration in the positions or movements of the hostile armies in this afflicted country, as to hope for an opportunity of presenting our readers with any thing of a decisive complexion in our present number. In that respect, therefore, we are not disappointed. In our last month's reflections we stated, amongst other facts produced for that purpose, that some movements were making in the interior of the French army; and we then strongly, as we had before somewhat confidently expressed ourselves, advanced and maintained the opinion, that a degree of scarcity was rapidly approaching, if it did not then actually exist, which must have the effect of compelling the French, at no very distant period, to retreat for want of the necessary supplies. We are in hourly expectations of accounts on this subject, in support of various private communications to that effect. That he has commenced a retreat, we can have no doubt; but whither, and by what routes, and with what views, our information, at present, is too scanty to ascertain. Several instances of the enemy's having played off a *ruse de guerre*, or stratagem of war, are said to have occurred. For such manœuvres the French have always been famous, but never more so than in the most recent times, under the present usurper. Indeed some of them, which have been reported to us, if true, are such as would disgrace an English school boy, for their absurdities and futility. Others again, if found to be correct, are calculated to inspire sentiments of horror and detestation; the destruction of one or more convents is the fact to which we allude, at which humanity must shudder, and common urbanity stand appalled. Such wanton and atrocious acts indicate the desperate condition to which the French army has been reduced, to render them necessary as proceedings of policy. Their lives, perhaps, might be spared, but much of their property must, in that case, have been destroyed. At least they must have been despoiled of their comforts, and their usual means of existence would, at the same time, probably suffer and perish in no small proportion. These must be considered,

either as the savage acts of barbarism, or they must manifest a deplorable state of wretchedness, to render them necessary.

The most recent accounts from Lisbon say, that Lord Wellington had advanced by the 9th as far as Thomar, and that one division of Massena's army was retreating on the road towards Coimbra. They farther state that an engagement was then expected within forty-eight hours. What authority they might have for these statements at that time does not seem very clear. We hope their sanguine wishes, without substantial grounds, have not been related as truths. We shall rejoice to receive an account of their confirmation; and we have no fears for the prudence of the English general, in the modes he will adopt to ascertain them, if correct. It has been recently stated, that another division had retired by the less frequented road of Galegam, nearer to the Tagus, and that the third division was retiring towards Castel Branco; but we have no means at present of forming a conclusive opinion, and we can only observe that, as they are at variance with other accounts, they do not appear to us either very probable or very practicable. We could have wished also to receive some confirmation of the French being compelled to leave behind them their heavy artillery, which, it is more likely, presuming on Lord Wellington's continuance in his post, they had sent away before they began their general retreat. One thing only is at present certain, or was known at Lisbon on the 9th, that a retreat had commenced; but of its probable object, and by what route or routes effected, it was not then known. If they were also in want of provisions, or if in any respect they were deficient, there could be little difficulty in assigning the cause. Whether this retreat has any reference to the siege of Badajoz, the last accounts from which place are stated to have been favourable, remains to be determined; but an army, destitute of provisions, or but scantily supplied, we have more than once observed, is no very satisfactory reinforcement.

That Massena's retreat is no way connected with the late engagement near Cadiz, is manifest from the consideration that they were occurrences nearly of the same moment, of which the latter business could not be foreseen. It has more probability that the report of English reinforcements in the Tagus might have some weight in the determination. To that, as an immediate cause, we feel disposed to attribute this sudden manœuvre. If it be true that Lord Wellington had advanced as far as Thomar, the certainty of the retreat is placed beyond hesitation. Had the retreat been practicable by the way of Leira, to the westward of it, its eligible nature must have given it a preference; the inference we draw from it is, that it was too hazardous to be attempted. To the policy of the French general, we are not unwilling to give every fair praise; but we feel inclined to conclude, that there must be very strong reasons for declining this more eligible route. These we consider as propitious, and the only obstacle in our estimation, consists in the possibility of an endeavour to deceive the British commander, by a hope to detach a large portion of his army to this point, whilst, by a masterly manœuvre, he might either hope to cross the Tagus to ensure a footing on the left bank of that river, or to advance that way into Spain, after having made a diversion in fa-

vour of the besiegers of Badajoz. On these subjects we must, for a short time, continue in uncertainty. What means he might have procured for transporting his troops across the Tagus, during his residence at Santarem, we know not; but the accounts we have had of the fortifications and defences erected on the south of that river, by direction of Lord Wellington, leave us no room to hesitate in declaring our confidence, that such a measure, supposing its practicability, would have any effect unfavourable to the cause of the allies, or in the least hazardous to the safety of the metropolis of the country. Our limits preclude us from many other observations, which, in the present state of things, so far as we are acquainted with them, press strongly on our minds. The next month, we trust, will have produced events, which we shall be ready to hail with raptures.

Spain.—We have heard little, since our last, of the proceedings of the cortes, yet we have no reason to doubt the zeal and patriotism of their proceedings. The attack upon the enemy's positions in the neighbourhood of Cadiz has been made, and has added another laurel to the brows of our brave countrymen, though somewhat dearly purchased. From some untoward circumstances, which have been represented to us, that purchase was made at a greater rate than what we had a right to expect; but the necessity of vigour, which became imperious, was gloriously surmounted, and the result most highly creditable to our arms. Some explanation is certainly desirable, if the account received of the defection of the Spanish forces be correct. A little time will discover this. It was, no doubt, presently known to the cortes; and it is said that an exemplary measure was immediately resorted to. Without a general no troops can move; without an active and bold one no forces can be successful. The spirited efforts of the brave Graham and his army, are an evidence of it. Our list of brave commanders has been increased by his name, with the officers of his gallant army. The heights of Barrossa will long be a monument of British valour, as well as the battle of Busaco and the severe conflict of Talavera. Of its consequences, from a want of co-operation in the Spanish army in the vicinity, we cannot give any positive opinion; but the specimen of British courage there displayed, will grace the page of history in future times, and bear ample testimony to the undaunted spirit of British heroes. If such a general, regardless of his duty to his country, for causes to us unknown, has actually been superseded, and his place supplied by the gallant General Blake, we shall entertain the most sanguine hopes of a future result, though for the present unfortunately postponed. From other parts of Spain we can only add the recent intimation, that the French armies have experienced a check in the north-east parts of the country, in the vicinity of Tarragona.

France.—We have little to observe of this country or its usurping emperor since our last. Recent accounts only lead to the hope, that some relaxations with regard to its exports and commercial regulations have taken place, occasioned, as we may fully be assured, from its own necessities, and not from any moderation of virulence against our own happy country. To receive them as a boon, therefore, would be absurd and ridiculous; for to necessity only would they ever be ex-

tended. The recent rejoicings on the opposite coast have been attributed to the birth of a son, and this has since been confirmed to have been the case on the morning of the 20th.

Prussia.—It would scarcely have occurred to us to say any thing of this debased country and government, had we not been informed that a considerable French force has entered its territories, with a view to control or to menace, if not to subjugate, some of the northern European powers. In other respects its abject state and condition are such as would have been too insignificant for notice in our pages. With respect to those powers the season of the year has not been very favourable for any material operations, and we shall, for the present month, decline any farther observations respecting them, beyond what we stated in our last number. The same want of official information, precludes us from advancing any opinion respecting Turkey, and the state of its disposition and inclination to a certain reconciliation with Russia.

DOMESTIC.

We have so little to add to our statement in the last number, that we were half inclined to have passed it over in the present month. The progressive recovery of our gracious monarch's health is a topic, however, which we could not, as loyal and faithful subjects, pass over without notice. Since the establishment of the regency, the efforts of party have been less violent, though it is with reluctance that the arrangements are submitted to. The generous philanthropy which appears to have pervaded every heart with regard to the British prisoners in France, and especially on the last fast-day, is a matter highly creditable to the British nation. The liberal aid which has been provided for the support of our mercantile and commercial interests, not indeed unprecedented in the history of the country, is a measure to which no other nation in the world, within our recollection, has ever produced an equal.

Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, &c.

Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1170*l.* the last half yearly dividend at the rate of 45*l.* per share clear, per annum.—Birmingham, 1060*l.* dividing 42*l.* clear, per annum.—Coventry, 855*l.* dividing at the rate of 32*l.* per share.—Swansea, 167*l.* the last dividend 8*l.* per share.—Monmouthshire, 129*l.*—Grand Junction, 271*l.* 270*l.*—Warwick and Napton, 290*l.* dividing 10*l.* per share.—Warwick and Birmingham, dividing 9*l.*—Shrewsbury, 145*l.* dividing 8*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 43*l.* 10*s.* 42*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 45*l.* to 35*l.* 10*s.*—Rochdale, 55*l.* 54*l.*—Ellesmere, 80*l.*—Union, 110*l.*—Grand Union, 8*l.* discount.—Lancaster, 26*l.* with dividend of 1*l.* per share.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 24*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 40*l.*—New Ditto, 1*l.* 10*s.* premium.—Croydon, 30*l.*—West India Dock Stock, 167*l.* to 165*l.*—London Dock, 129*l.* to 127*l.*—Ditto Scrip, 26*l.* per cent. premium.—Commercial Dock Old Shares, 159*l.* with new share, attached.—Albion Assurance, 57*l.* 56*l.*—Globe, 120*l.*—Atlas, par.—Rock, 1*l.* 1*s.* to 19*s.* premium.—East London Water Works, 180*l.*—Grand Junction Water Works, 12*l.* 10*s.* premium.—London Institution, 65*l.* 5*s.*—Strand Bridge, 12*l.* discount.—Vauxhall Ditto, 2*l.* discount.—Dover Street Road, 10*s.* to 1*l.* premium.—Commercial Road, 135*l.* per cent. ex half yearly dividend 3*l.*

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTCIES.

ANDERSON W. stone ware merchant, Dundee; Creditors to meet in the house of A. Morren, vintner, Dundee, 21st Feb. and 20th March

Allan W. merchant in Arbroath; Creditors to meet in the house of Miss Fildes, vintner, Arbroath, 1st and 29th March

Ballingal J. and W. merchants in Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern, Glasgow, 25th Feb. and 27th March

Allan W. manufacturers in Glasgow, and W. Allan and A. Kerr, the individual partners of that company; Creditors to meet in the house of J. Curl, vintner, Glasgow, 27th Feb. and 27th March

Barland W. merchant at Stormontfield; Creditors to meet in the George inn, Perth, 6th and 27th March

Birnie W. merchant in Inverness; Creditors to meet in the Mason Lodge, Inverness, 25th Feb. and 18th March

Black A. merchant in Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern, Glasgow, 16th March and 9th April

Black W. and Co. brewers at Aberdeen, and of W. Black and B. Fisher, the individual partners of said company; Creditors to meet in Ronald's tavern, Aberdeen, 18th March and 9th April

Bowman R. and Co. brewers at Stonefield, near Paisley, and R. Bowman, brewer there, partner of the said company, as an individual; Creditors to meet in the Renfrewshire Toutine, Paisley, 4th March and 1st April

Boyd J. hosier and glover, sometime in Paisley, now in Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the Swan tavern, Glasgow, 11th March and 1st April

Broomfield G. wright at Gattonside, near Melrose; Creditors to meet in the Royal Exchange Coffee house, Edinburgh, 16th Feb. and 18th March

Bruce J. H. merchant in Kilmarnock; Creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern, Glasgow, 2d and 21st March

Carmichael R. merchant in Perth; Creditors to meet in the George Inn, Perth, 4th March and 4th April

Christie J. woollen manufacturer at Tilliecoultrie, Clackmannan; Creditors to meet in the Toutine Tavern, Alloa, 22d Feb. and 22d March

Crookshanks G. plumber in Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern, Glasgow, 13th March and 9th April

Dick J. baker in Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern, Glasgow, 21st March and 18th April

Douglas A. merchant and ship owner in Wigtown; Creditors to meet in the house of Mrs. Murray, vintner, Wigtown, 1st and 22d March

Dunlop J. farmer and corn dealer in Netherlee, parish of Cathcart; Creditors to meet in the house of Mrs. Pollock, vintner in Glasgow, 20th Feb. and 20th March

Durie W. cattle dealer at Whitefield; Creditors to meet in the house of J. Martin, vintner, Brechin, 19th Feb. and 19th March

Elder J. merchant in Perth; Creditors to meet in the George Inn, Perth, 18th March and 9th April

Flockhart J. merchant in Dunning; Creditors to meet in the house of W. Eadie, vintner, Kirkstyle of Dunning, 11th March 1st April

Foulds A. bleacher at Springfield, near Neilstown; Creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern, Glasgow, 26th Feb. and 26th March

Gillies W. merchant and manufacturer in Balfron; Creditors to meet in Henderson's tavern, Glasgow, 12th March and 9th April

Kay and Glassup, cotton yarn agents in Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the Black Bull inn, Glasgow, 28th Feb. and 21st March

Glen G. farmer and cattle dealer at Balbougie, parish of Inverkeithings, Fifeshire; Creditors to meet in the house of William Ramsay, vintner, Crossgates, 22d Feb. and 20th March

Graham J. merchant in Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern, Glasgow, 5th March and 2d April

Harvey R. merchant in Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern, Glasgow, 19th Feb. and 15th March

Heddewick J. corn merchant in Cast Farm; Creditors to meet in the house of D. Lanseman, innkeeper, St. Andrews, 25th Feb. and 5th March

Henderson F. farmer, cattle dealer and merchant at Kirkwood, parish of Dalton, and shire of Dumfries; Creditors to meet in the house of W. Ketching, vintner, Dumfries, 8th March and 6th April

Henderson and Littlejohn, manufacturers in Smiddycroft, at Townhead of Arbroath, and of D. Henderson and Littlejohn, the individual partners of said company; Creditors to meet in the house of Miss Fildan, vintner, Arbroath, 4th March and 1st April

Henry W. spirit dealer and merchant in Falkirk; Creditors to meet in the house of J. Brock, vintner, Falkirk, 25th March and 18th April

Hobb John, tenant and cattle dealer in Smiddyhill; Creditors to meet in the house J. Martin, vintner in Brechin, 19th March and 16th April

Hosie A. and J. Buchan, merchants and copartners, carrying on business in Glasgow under the firm of A. Hosie, merchant in Glasgow, and of the said A. Hosie and J. Buchan, as individuals; Creditors to meet in Osman's tavern, Edinburgh, 22d Feb. and 25th March

Jameson J. merchant in Arbroath; Creditors to meet in the house of Miss Fildan, vintner, Arbroath. 28th Feb. and 28th Mar.

Jeffray A. and Co. merchants in Glasgow, and A. Jeffray and J. Anderson, the individual partners of that company; Creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern, Glasgow, 14th Feb. and 15th March

Jolly J. druggist in Dundee; Creditors to meet in the house of A. Morren, vintner, Dundee, 6th and 27th March

Kemp D. manufacturer and merchant in Balfron; Creditors to meet in the house of J. Smith, innkeeper, Kippen, 20th March and 17th April

Knox G. merchant in Perth; Creditors to meet in the White Bull inn, Perth, 21st Feb. and 18th March

Kyd D. manufacturer in Barry; Creditors to meet in the house of W. Gordon, vintner, Dundee, 13th March and 10th April

Lorimer W. shoemaker and leather cutter at Grainhead, parish of Closeburn, and shire of Dumfries; Creditors to meet in the house of J. Muir, innkeeper, Thornhill, 22d March and 19th April

M'Cubbin J. merchant in Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern, Glasgow, 19th Feb. and 15th March

M'Farlane A. merchant in Perth; Creditors to meet in the Hammerman tavern, Perth, 19th Feb. and 19th March

M'Master H. fiesher in Paisley; Creditors to meet in the Renfrewshire Toutine inn, Paisley, 1st and 29th March

Miller W. grain merchant in Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the house of Mrs. Pollock, vintner, Glasgow, 27th Feb. and 27th March

Morrison J. and Son, manufacturers in Glasgow, and J. and J. Morrison, the individual partners thereof; Creditors to meet in the house of Mrs. Pollock, vintner, Glasgow, 27th Feb. and 23d March

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ADAMS J. and J. Ludlow, East lane, Walworth, oil and colourmen. (Mr. Watson, Clifford's inn

Ainscow M. and R. Ainscow, late of Cloyton-in-le-Woods, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers. (Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Temple, London; and Messrs. Blanchard and Bickerstaff, Preston

Aitken J. Burnley, Lancaster, manufacturer. (Mr. P. Hurd, King's Bench walks, Temple; and Messrs. R. R. and C. Jackson, Manchester

Alcock W. Heywood, Lancaster, victualler. (Messrs. Claughton and Fitchett, Warrington; and Mr. Santer, Chancery lane

Anderson W. Kingston-upon-Hull, shoemaker. (Mr. R. Ellis, Chancery lane; and Mr. R. Galland, Kingston-upon-Hull

Andras J. Bath, haberdasher. (Mr. E. Webb, Fountain buildings, Bath; and Messrs. Anstice and Cox, Temple, London

Ashton I. late of Salford, Lancaster, roper. (Mr. W. Edge, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane, London

Baker J. late of Frome-Selwood, Somerset, sadler. (Mr. W. Chislett, Frome; and Mr. James, Gray's inn square

Baker J. Litton, Derby, cotton manufacturer. (Mr. Shaw, Weston hall, near Tideswell, Derby; and Mr. Ware, Gray's inn, London

Ballingall R. Liverpool, merchant. (Messrs. Stanistreet and Eden, Leigh-street, Liverpool; and Mr. T. Windle, John street, Bedford row

Barber J. and T. Hatton, Macclesfield, Chester, liquor merchant. (Mr. Norbury, Macclesfield; and Mr. Sherwin, Great James street, Bedford row, London

Barttelot W. A. Portsmouth, perfumer. (Mr. George Augustus Callaway, Portsmouth

Bath R. of Maker, rope maker (Messrs. Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row, London; and Mr. Bozon, Plymouth Dock

Batty W. Flanshaw lane, Wakefield, cloth manufacturer. (Mr. Beaver, Wakefield; and Mr. Evans, Hatton garden, London

Battye T. Lane, York, clothier. (Mr. Stephenson, Holmfirth; and Mr. Battye, Chancery lane

Beaton S. Downhead, Somerset, jobber. (Mr. E. Coote, Austin friars, London; and Mr. Healy, Wales-House, Sherborne

Bentley J. Smith House, York, cotton and woollen card maker. (Mr. Wiglesworth, Gray's inn, London; and Messrs. Wiglesworth and Thompson, Halifax

Bibby G. late of Norton Falgate, silversmith. (Mr. Hulme, Russell square

Birkby H. Lower Rowfolds within Liversedge, York, card maker. (Mr. Evans, Hatton garden, London; and Mr. Carr, Comersal, near Leeds

Blease John, Dover street, Hanover square, upholsterer. (Messrs. Weld and Day, Gerrard street, Soho

Blisset J. Burleygate, Hereford, cordwainer. (Messrs. Taylor and Son, Featherstone buildings, London; and R. Dangerfield, Bromyard

Bloore W. Half Moon alley, Bishopsgate street, timber merchant. (Mr. C. Batsford, Horsleydown lane, Southwark

Blow J. Hertford, currier. (Messrs. Higden and Sym, Curriers' hall, London wall

Bogle P., J. Bogle, jun. and D. Jopson, Ringwood, Lancaster, calico printers. (Messrs. Tarrant, Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane, London; and Mr. Claughton, Manchester

Boulton G. E. Worcester, china manufacturer. (Messrs. Cardale and Spear, Gray's inn, London; and Mr. Saunders, Sidbury, Worcester

Bowden W. Downhead, Somerset, dealer. (Mr. King, Bedford row, London; and Messrs. Hyatt and Maskell, Shepton Mallett

Bradfield R. Attleburgh, Norfolk, miller. (Mr. T. Bignold, Norwich; and Messrs. Bleasdale, Alexander & Holme, New inn, London

Bradly B. Farnham, Surry, common brewer. (Mr. Hollest, Farnham, Surry; and Mr. Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields, London

Brownhill Thos. Leeds, silversmith. (Messrs. Lee and Raynar, Leeds; and Mr. R. Battye, Chancery lane, London

Brunner John, Rochdale, Lancaster, dealer. (Mr. Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook, London; and Mr. Smith, Birmingham

Burton Jos. Liverpool, merchant. (Messrs. J. Clements, Liverpool; and

Mr. T. Blackstock, Paper buildings, London

Byfield J. late of Duval's lane, Islington, dealer. (Mr. J. Shearman, Hart street, Bloomsbury

Cameron W. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Mr. Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, London; and Mr. J. Dawson, Liverpool

Carter W. jun. merchant and commission broker. (Mr. Chambre, Chapel street, Bedford row, London; and Messrs. Stathams & Hughes, Exchange buildings, Liverpool

Caswell N. L. Chelmsford, innkeeper. (Messrs. Brook and J. Bridges, Red Lion square, London; and Messrs. Tindal and Perkins, Chelmsford

Charlton M. Argyle street, Westminster, victualler. (Messrs. Whittons, Great James street, Bedford row

Cleland A. Charles street, Mary-lebone, upholsterer. (Mr. W. Saunders, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square

Closé V. late of Handley, Stafford, potter. (Mr. Vernon, Stone; and Mr. Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street, London

Coltman T. Ockley, Surry, shopkeeper. (Mr. Empson, Charlotte street, Blackfriars road

Colerick B. Globe street, Wapping, needle merchant. (Messrs. Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square, London; and Mr. Gardner, Redditch, Worcestershire

Cooper T. late of Higham, Kent, butcher. (Mr. Chippendall, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields

Cooper J. Chester, woollen draper. (Mr. J. Faulkner, Chester

Crossland S. Liverpool, ship chandler. (Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London; and Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool

Denton J. Burnham, Essex, seedsman. (Mr. Fowell, Finch lane, Cornhill

Dingle J. Plymouth Dock, Devon, cabinet maker. (Messrs. Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row, London; and Mr. Bozon, Plymouth dock, Devon

Dixon J. and E. Dixon, Liverpool, merchants. (Messrs. Greaves and Brome, Liverpool; and Messrs. Gregson, Dixon and Gregson, Angel court, Throgmorton street, London

Dowding T. Paternoster row, warehouseman. (Mr. J. Phips, Gutter lane, Cheapside

Downey T. late of Wapping, glazier and painter. (Mr. Shaw, Broad street, London docks

Duckett W. Ramsgate, Kent, carpenter. (Mr. Edward Daniel, Ramsgate; and Messrs. Exley, Stocker and Dawson, Furnival's inn

Dutton T. Liverpool, cabinet maker. (Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London; and Mr. Pennington, Liverpool

Easton W. Bread street, factor. (Mr. Pearce, Paternoster row

Ellam J. sen. Westleigh, Lancaster, butcher. (Mr. Weeton, Leigh; and Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Temple

Elliott H. Kent road, grocer. (Messrs. Bovill and Tustin, New Bridge street, Blackfriars.

Eveleigh F. Launceston, Cornwall, brazier. (Mr. Egerton, Gray's inn square, London; Messrs. Spurrier and Ingleby, Birmingham

Fairclough G. jun. Chorley, Lancaster, grocer. (Mr. Chippindall, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields; and Messrs. Hough and Parkinson, Chorley

Fawcett M. Liverpool, music-seller. (Mr. Forrest, Liverpool; and Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London

Ferris D. Oat lane, Backwallhall, factor. (Mr. Stevens, Sion College gardens, Aldermanbury

Finlayson W. and T. Deares, Liverpool, merchants. (Messrs. Wilde and Knight, Castle street, Falcon square, London

Flack R. late of Castle Hedlinghum, Essex, butcher. (Mr. Sparling, Colchester; and Mr. Cutting, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

Fletcher M. Liverpool, earthenware dealer. (Mr. Forrest, Liverpool; and Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London

Forbes W. and G. Lewis, Liverpool, merchants. (Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London; and Messrs. Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool.

Foster T. Doncaster, butcher. (Mr. Pearson, Doncaster; and Messrs. Bleasdale, Alexander and Holme, New inn, London

Goddard J. late of Kennett wharf, Upper Thames street, factor. (Messrs. Kibblewhite, Rowland and Robinson, Gray's inn place

Gosling S. J. Gosling and A. Gosling, Mark lane, wine merchants. (Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinsons and Thomson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street, London

Greening J. Crooked lane, orange merchant. (Messrs. Pitches and Sampson, Swithin's lane, Cannon street

Gosling S. Bramhall, Stockport, Chester, muslin-manufacturer. (Mr. Baddeley, Stockport; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple, London

Greenhalgh J. Elton, Lancaster, whitster. (Mr. S. Woodcock, Bury; and Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Elm-court, Temple

Greenhalgh J. Tottington, Lancaster, cotton-spinner. (Mr. Unwin, King street, Manchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Inner Temple

Gregory G. jun. Liverpool, druggist. (Messrs. Atkinson, Wildes and Mackarall, Chancery lane, London; and Mr. Lace, Liverpool

Griffiths S. Old Boswell court, Carey street, tailor. (Messrs. Budd and Hayes, Bedford row

Hamand S. B. late of Plymouth, linen draper. (Mr. R. Rodd, jun. Plymouth Dock; and Messrs. Drewe and Loxham, New Inn, London

Hammond S. Levenshulme, Lancaster, silk manufacturer. (Mr. Edge, Kings's Bench walks, Temple; and Mr. Clough, Manchester

Harper W. Friday street, silk weaver. (M. Shelton, of the Sessions house, London.

Harris W. Cholstry, Hereford, miller. (Mr. T. Coleman, Leominster

Harry W. Weston, Hereford, dealer in cattle. (Messrs. Meredith, Robbins, and Tomkyns, Lincoln's inn, London; and Messrs. Harvey and Cooke, Ross, Hereford

Hart A. and P. Simons, of College street, Portsea, navy agents. (Mr. Templer, Burr-street, East Smithfield, London

Hartley J. Manchester, manufacturer. (Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane; and Mr. Cardwell, Manchester

Hastings T. and R. Hastings, Queen street park, Southwark, silversmiths. (Mr. Tarn, Warnford court, Throgmorton street

Hennell R. Bernard street, Russel square, roal merchant. (Mr. Annesley, Hare court, Temple

Higgins T. Mere, Wilts, victualler. (Mr. Seymour, Mere; and Messrs. Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn, London

Higginson J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Mr. W. Edge, St. Ann's church yard, Manchester; and Mr. P. Hurd, Temple

Hipwell J. Hardman's Fold, Lancaster, calico printer. (Messrs. Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester; and Mr. R. Ellis, Chancery lane

Holder J. Kingston-upon-Hull, tailor. (Messrs. Exley, Stocker and Dawson, Furnival's inn, London; and Messrs. Codd and Garland, Kingston-upon-Hull

Hooke W. Beccles, Suffolk, grocer. (Messrs. Debary, Derby, and Scudamore, Tanfield-court, Temple; and Mr. George Bohun, Beccles

Hopper C. Tynemouth, Northumberland, innkeeper. (Mr. R. Barker, North Shields; and Mr. H. Setree, Saint Mary Axe, London

Horsfall R. and S. Stanton, Coventry, ribbon manufacturers. (Messrs. Kinderly, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn lane, London; and Messrs. Troughton and Lea, Coventry

Hughes R. Poultry, goldsmith. (Mr. J. Chetham, Falcon square; and Mr. G. Donnollon, Coleman street buildings, Coleman street

Hurrell T. York street, St. James's square tailor. (Mr. T. Griffith, Featherstone buildings, Holborn

Jenking T. late of Prescot street, Goodman's fields, upholsterer. (Messrs. Collins and Waller, Spital square

Jackson T. Cheetham, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Mr. Milne, Manchester

Jones J. Basinghall street, Blackwall-hall factor. (Mr. Empson, Charlotte street, Blackfriars road

Judkins T. Chester, linen draper. (Messrs. Philpot and Stone, Temple; and Mr. Finchett, Chester.

Kay E. Birmingham, brandy merchant. (Mr. Bodfield, Hind court, Fleet street, London; and Mr. Mandley, Birmingham

Kellway T. West Cowes, Isle of Wight, baker. (Mr. Worsley, Newport

Kemp J. Nowels buildings, Islington, dealer in hay. (Mr. Fillingham, Union street, Whitechapel

Kern L. and D. Muller, Amen corner, Paternoster-row, furriers. (Mr. Woods, Langborne chambers, Feuchurch street

Kimbell W. late of Goswell street, coal merchant. (Mr. A. Lamb, Aldersgate street

King R. Duke street, Lincoln's inn fields, tailor. (Mr. Copland, Baptist Chambers, Chancery lane

Langdale W. jun. Kingston-upon-Hull, victualler. (Mr. Ralph Ellis, Chancery lane; and Mr. W. Walmsley, Parliament street, Hull

Lea Wm. Deptford, ironmonger. (Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Elm court, Temple

Lee J. J. S. Martineau, and J. Wil-

kinson, Bread street, Cheapside, factors. (Messrs. Meyrick and Broderip, Red Lion square

Leigh R. and D. Armstrong, Liverpool, merchants. (J. and W. Lowe, Temple, London; and Mr. Leigh, Liverpool

Lewis T. late of Ely place, Holborn, merchant. (Mr. Kirkman, Cloak lane, Dowgate hill, Cannon street

Lewis J. Abergavenny, Monmouth, cabinet maker. (Mr. James, Gray's inn square, London; and J. Cornish, Bristol

Longsden J. Stockport, Chester, timber merchant. (Mr. Edge, Inner Temple, London; and Mr. Harrop, Stockport

Longsdon M. and P. Longsdon, Manchester, and G. Willion, Ironmonger lane, merchants. ((Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester; and R. Ellis, Chancery lane

Lumley T. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, grocer. (J. Nicholson, Louth, Lincoln; and Leigh and Mason, New Bridge street, Blackfriars

Macneall J. Preston, linen draper. (Blakelock and Makinson, Elm court, Temple; and Pilkington and Son, Preston

Maddock J. Liverpool, soap boiler. (Atkinson, Wildes, and Mackarall, Chancery lane; and T. Hassall, Liverpool

Marman W. Old Gravel lane, St. George's East, butcher. (Mr. Davies, Lothbury

Marsden W. and J. Marsden, late of Hoghton Tower, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple, London; and Mr. Startifant, Preston

Marden W. and H. Marsden, Manchester, cotton manufacturers. (Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane; and Mr. Cardwell, Manchester

Marston S. Grange road, Bermondsey, baker and corn chandler. (Mr. Empson, Charlotte street, Blackfriar's road

Martin T. late of Castle-street, Finsbury square, carpenter, (Mr. Shorland, Old Bailey

Melbourne C. P. and J. Swan, Old Bond street, Middlesex, paper hangers. (Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn place

Mercier C. and C. Chervet, Bartholomew close, printers. (Mr. Sherwin, Great James street, Bedford row

Merryweather G. Manchester, manufacturer. (Mr. Buckley, Manchester; and Milne and Parry, Temple

Meynard J. Wells, Somerset, cabinet maker. (Mr. Welsh, Wells; and Mr. Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields

Midwood J. Huddersfield, maltster. (Mr. Battye, Chancery lane; and J. Crosland, Huddersfield

Midwood J. Manchester, merchant. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court, London; and Mr. Heslop, King street, Manchester

Mildrum W. Totnes, Devon, linen draper. (R. Brutton, New Millman street, Brunswick street London; and Mr. Brutton, Exeter

Millar J. Liverpool, merchant. (Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane; and Massey and Cartwright, Liverpool

Mollison C. Tavistock place, merchant. (Dann and Cressland, Broad street

Moore S. Wolverhampton, saddler. (Mr. Croser, Wolverhampton

Morris T. Castle street, Holborn, jeweller. (Mr. Lee, Castle street, Holborn

Mullion H. Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. Barrow, Threadneedle street, London; and Massey and Cartwright, Liverpool

Nailer J. Jefferies square, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Ross, Ross, and Hall, New Boswell court, Carey street

Nelson G. Liverpool, cow-keeper. (T. Blackstock, Paper buildings, Temple; and T. Murrow, Liverpool

Newton G. Maidstone, saddler. (Bond and Fairbanks, Seething lane, Tower street

Norris E. late of Ilchester, Somerset, innholder. (Mr. King, Bedford row, London; and Hyatt and Maskell, Shepton Mallet

North J. Manchester, merchant. (R. Ellis, Chancery lane; and Johnson and Lonsdale, Manchester

Osborn G. Tottenham court, upholsterer. (W. Saunders, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square

Palmer T. New Road, Whitechapel, soap maker. (Mr. Holloway, Chancery lane

Parkes I. Birmingham, timber-merchant. (J. Pownall, Staple-inn London; and Samuel Haden

Peacock C. late of Clement's inn, navy agent. (Mr. Briggs, Exeter street, Strand

Parsons W. Shepton Mallett, Somerset, corn factor. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, London; and R. A. Sheppard, Bath

Phelps R. and T. Presdee, Newnham, Gloucester, linen drapers. (G. Chil-

ton, Lincoln's inn; and W. C. Ward, Gloucester

Pearce J. Basinghall street, clothier. (Highmoor and Young, Bush lane, Cannon street

Pearson T. New road, St. George's in the East, grocer. (Mr. Halloway, Chancery lane

Phillips W. Liverpool, broker. (A. Keightley, Liverpool; and Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane, London

Plaister M. Huddersfield, York, boot and shoe maker (Mr. Allison, Huddersfield; and Mr. E. Walker, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn, London

Philipson H. Cottingham, York, nurseryman. (Broadley and Swann, Hull; and G. L. Robarts, Clement's inn

Poole T. D. Arlington, Gloucester, miller. (Messrs. Meredith, Robbins, and Tomkins, Lincoln's inn, London; and George Bevir, Cirencester

Potter S. Tillingham, Essex, shopkeeper. (Messrs. Rearden and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street

Prestwidge G. S. Maid lane, Southwark, brewer. (Mr. Montagu, Henrietta street, Covent garden

Rees T. D. Great May's buildings, St. Martin s lane, victualler. (Mr. Hinrich, Cecil street, Strand

Richardson T. Liverpool, soap boiler. (Messrs. Parr and Thompson, Liverpool; and Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Robe E. Plymouth dock, milliner. (Messrs. Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row, London; and Mr. Bozon, Plymouth dock

Romer J. of the Old Bailey, watch maker. (Messrs. Williams and Wilmot, New inn

Rowney R. Hatton garden, perfumer. (Mr. Walker, Old Jewry

Rust T. Marchmont street, Tavistock square. (Messrs. Presland and Munn, Brunswick square

Savage S. and J. Slack, late of Macclesfield, Chester, silk manufacturers. (Messrs. Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside, London; and Mr. Grimsditch, Macclesfield

Scott T. H. late of Tiverton, spirit merchant. (Mr. Kendall, Exeter; and Mr. G. Abbott, Abchurch yard, London

Scriven J. and J. Scriven, Alcester, Warwick, needle makers. (Messrs. Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square, London; and Mr. Guardner, Redditch, Worcestershire

Selway R. Bath, harness maker. (Messrs. Highmoor and Young, Bush lane, Cannon street, London; and Mr. J. Wingate, Bath

Shaw J. late of Rochdale, hatter. (Messrs. Shuttleworth, Rochdale; and Mr. E. Chippendale, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street

Sharman W. Hockley, Warwick, corn dealer. (Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, London; and Tidmas, Warwick

Sheriff A. St. Mary-axe, merchant. (Mr. J. Mayhew, Symond's inn, Chancery lane

Sherrington H. and G. Cooper, Preston, Lancaster, cotton spinners. (Mr. Wiglesworth, Gray's inn square, London; and Messrs. Ashden and Shuttleworth, Preston, Lancashire

Shoolbred J. Broad street, merchant. (Mr. Lang, America square

Sievers H. E. Hackney road, merchant. (Mr. Fisher, Nelson square, Blackfriars road

Silcox S. Beckington, Somerset, clothier. (Mr. T. Timbrell, jun. Trowbridge; and Messrs. Debary, Derby, and Scudamore, Inner Temple

Smith H., H. Chesmer and J. Down, Great Winchester street, merchants. (Mr. G. Adams, Old Jewry

Smithson J. and J. Bowe Smithson, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, coalfitters. (Mr. Blakiston, Symond's inn, Chancery lane, London; and Mr. Laws, Sunderland

Soanes R. late of Upper East Smithfield, provision merchant. (Mr. Tarn, Warnford court, Throgmorton street

Sorgentrey A. W. Liverpool, merchant. (Messrs. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, London; and Messrs. Orred and Baines, or Messrs. Crump and Lodge, Liverpool

Sowter R. Kingston-upon-Hull, and T. H. Payne, Cullum street, London, merchant. (Messrs. Exley, Stocker and Dawson, Furnival's inn, London; and Mr. Cotsworth, Hull

Spencer J. Brighton, linen draper. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Cheapside

Spencer W. and A. Woodhead, New court, Bow lane, merchants. (Messrs. Milne and Parry, Hare court, Temple

Stanford P. Chester, tallow chandler. (Messrs. Potts, Leeke and Potts, Chester

Stanton J, Bromsgrove, Worcester, miller. (Bray and Gale, Droitwich

Steight J. Richmond, Surry, surgeon. (J. and W. Richardson, New inn

Stewart A. late of Broad street, Rat-

cliff, hoop bender. (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane, Tower street

Stokes C. and J. H. Schneider, sen. Birmingham, leather sellers. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Cheapside; and Mr. Simcox, Bull Ring, Birmingham

Sumner T. Bonds, Lancaster, miller. (Blakelock and Makinson, Elm court, Temple; and Mr. Gardner, Sion hill, Garstang

Sutton Thos. Woolwich, victualler. (Messrs. Whittons, Great James street, Bedford row

Swancott M. Foster lane, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Mr. Bellamy, Clifford's inn

Stower C. Paternoster row, printer. (D. and G. W. Russen, Crown court, Aldersgate street

Taylor John, Bristol, manufacturer. (Mr. Heelis, Staple inn, Holborn; and Mr. Burges, Bristol

Taylor R. Leicester square, hosier. (Mr. Shepherd, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

Thornton J. Golden square, feather merchant. (J. and W. Richardson, New inn

Tomlinson R. Leek, Stafford, shopkeeper. (Mr. Barbor, Fetter lane, London; and Wheatley and Fowler, Stone

Trow R. sen. Gray's inn lane road, cowkeeper. (D. and G. W. Russen, Crown court, Aldersgate street

Tyndall J. Birmingham, button maker. (Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham; and Tarrant, Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane

Wagstaff H. Manchester, machine maker. (W. Edge, St. Anne's Church yard, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane, London

Waistie J. Liverpool, builder. (Mr. Meddowcroft, Gray's inn, London; and Mr. Davies, Liverpool

Watson J. Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane; and, Orred and Barnes, Liverpool

Webb H. Enfield, cornfactor. (Mr. Taylor, Waltham Abbey, Essex

Webb J. Bisley, Gloucester, clothier. (C. Constable, Symond's inn, London; and M. Lamburn, Gloucestershire

Webb W. Mildenhall, Suffolk, money scrivener. (Mr. Farlow, Bouverie street, Fleet street

Webber M. and W. Webber, Ilchester, Somerset, dealers in cattle. (Messrs. Messiter, Wincanton; and Mr. Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields

Wells R. late of Fareham, Southampton, upholsterer. (Bleasdale, Alexander and Holme, New inn, London; and Mr. Paddon, Fareham, Hants'

Welsh R. and G. Welsh, of Liverpool, brokers. (Atkinson, Wildes and Mackarall, London; and Mr. J. Lace, Liverpool

West M. Colchester, merchant. (Mr. Sparling, Colchester; and Mr. Cutting, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

Westbury J. R. late of London terrace, Hackney road, flax merchant. (Mr. James, Gray's inn square; and Mr. Davis, Gloucester

Whitwell W. Bethnall green, soap manufacturer. (Mr. Hindman, Dyer's court, Aldermanbury

White H. late of Drury lane, apothecary. (Phillipson and Brewer, Staple's inn

White J. L. Cannon street, wine merchant. (Sloper and Heath, Montagu street, Russell square

Whiteley W. and J. Whiteley, late of Leeds, York, dyers. (T. H. Granger; Leeds; and Mr. Lake, Dowgate hill

Whittenbury E. Manchester, merchant. (Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane, London; and Higson and Atkinson, Manchester

Pepper J. W. late of Deal, butcher. (May and Mercer, Deal; and Kinderley, Long and Ince, Gray's inn

Wibberley J. and W. Pepper, Nottingham, hosiers. (Janson and Lees, Nottingham; and Mr. Stevenson, Lincoln's inn, New square

Williams John, Compton street, St. Giles's, baker. (W. H. Price, Poland street

Withey J. Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier. (T. Timbrell, jun. Trowbridge; and Debary, Derby and Scudamore, Inner Temple

Woolley R. Lane End, Stafford, potter. (Mr. Barbor, Fetter lane, London; and T. and R. Fenton, Newcastle-under-Lyme

Worms H. Wapping dock street, upholsterer. (Howard and Abrahams, Old Jewry

Wright J. late of Walcot place, Lambeth, merchant. (Mr. Crosley, Holborn court, Gray's inn

Wyatt J. F. Fleet street, tallow chandler. (Sweet and Stokes, King's Bench walks, Temple

Total Bankrupts this month, England 209
Scotland 63——272

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Goodman Geo. Marchmont street, Brunswick square, St. Pancras, Middlesex, builder

Gorden T. Tower street, wine and brandy merchant
Harrison W. and Co. Little Tower street, merchants
Langdon J. St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, tallow chandler
Lecky H. of the Old Jewry, merchant
Mills J. Holywell street, Strand, merchant
Neave J. late of Longham, Dorset, mealman
Pearse W. Liverpool, merchant
Rogers J. late of the Strand, and T. Thomas, late of Charterhouse square, merchants
Rouse B. jun. of Ash, Kent, dealer and chapman
Waylen R. Devizes, victualler
Withers J. Freshford, Somersetshire, cornfactor

DIVIDENDS.

Armitage R. Vigo lane, Westminster, ironmonger, March 15
Austin J. B. Kentish Town, druggist, March 19
Aldridge J. Nelson square, Blackfriars road, surgeon, March 30
Ayres J. Stratford, coal merchant, April 20
Bell J. Old City Chambers, wine merchant, Feb. 23
Beck A. Oxford street, saddler, March 16
Beck S. Bury street, St. Mary axe, jeweller, March 30
Bromley G. St. Saviour's, Southwark, innkeeper, April 6
Bedford C. Manchester, merchant, April 8
Burnet W. Northpetherton, Somerset, baker, April 8
Bell J. B. and Co. Strand, booksellers, April 13
Bunn S. Blackfriars road, merchant, April 6
Bidwell H. Whitechapel, linen draper, April 9
Birch T. and Co. Hoxton Town, colour maker, April 9
Bradley J. Rochester, smith, April 16
Bamford J. Sayland, York, fustian maker, April 10
Bovil B. and Co. Catherine court, Tower hill, cornfactors, April 6
Curtis J. Spring street, tallow chandler, March 19
Critchley J. Nottingham, draper, March 23
Corson J. Mincing lane, merchant, March 16
Crabb J. and Co. Wilton, Wilts, clothiers, March 22
Croudace J. Kingston-upon-Hull, cheesefactor, March 26
Chenu D. Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields, French stove maker, March 30
Cooper V. New Bond street, milliner, March 30
Clarke J. H. St. James's street, Hanover square, March 26
Chadwick J. and Co. Bredbury, Chester, hat maker, April 10
Caw T. Bush lane, Cannon street, merchant, May 7
Child T. B. Neath, tanner, April 15
Carter J. Sandwich, Kent, draper, April 20
Cranch N. Exeter, merchant, Apr. 23
Davie S. Lyme Regis, Vintner, Mar. 12
Dyck P. D. V. and Co. Minories, merchants, March 26
Dickie T. Cornhill, bookseller, Mar. 26
Dixon M. Borough High street, hop merchant, April 20
Davenport J. and Co. Aldermanbury, merchants, April 6
Dickenson J. and Co. Broad street, merchants, May 18
Dickenson W. and Co. Poultry, bankers, May 18
Ellis R. Earl street, Blackfriars, provision broker, March 23
Elliot E. Pratt street, victualler, April 6
Eady S. St. Ives, Huntingdon, warehousemen, April 9
Etty S. Oxford, wine merchant, April 17
Fisher W. Houndsditch, linen draper, March 12
Fuller R. Deal, shopkeeper, Mar. 23
Favell E. and Co. Cambridge, painters, April 8
Fairfield J. and Co. Liverpool, merchants, Aprill 11
Gardner F. Butt lane, Deptford, mariner, March 23
Gear S. Kingston-upon-Hull, cabinet maker, March 29
Gaskell T. Berkeley square, linen draper, April 27
Healy S. Liverpool, merchant, March 12
Haddinott B. Bruton, Somerset, linen draper, March 25
Horsefall W. Hampstead road, victualler, March 21
Hancorne W. Swansea, shopkeeper, March 23
Henzall G. Little Eastcheap, underwriter, March 30

Haywood J. and Co. London street, merchants, March 26

Hounsom, Fleet street, linen draper, March 6

Henning D. Leicester square, upholsterer, March 6

Hubbard C. Norwich, haberdasher, April 2

Hoskins R. Croydon, linen draper, April 6

Harrison T. Camomile street, stationer, April 27

Hodgson J. jun. Coleman street, merchant, April 27

Hubbard J. Bethnal green, ale brewer, April 27

Inwood D. Lower Thames street, oilman, March 16

Jones B. Rotherhithe walls, tobacconist, March 23

Jones T. High Holborn, looking glass manufacturer, March 30

Jones A. St. James's street, milliner, May 4

James J. Bristol, cooper, April 17

Kidd J. Newcastle-under-Line, merchant, March 28

Keyse T. and Co. Langbourn Ward Chambers, merchants, March 30

Lonce C. Grosvenor place, baker, March 19

Llagostera J. P. St. Martin's lane, Cannon street, merchant, March 19

Laycock C. Minories, slopseller, March 16

Lye R. Goswell street, builder, 16 March

Little R. and Co. Hythe, Kent, linen drapers, March 30

Lloyd F. and Co. Upper Thames street, grocers, March 26

Lowton E. Mark lane, merchants, April 4

Lomas D. Watford, Hertford, corn merchant, March 30

Lee H. Shoreditch, silversmith, May 4

Milword C. S. Middlesex, miller, March 16

May S. N. Great St. Helens, merchant, March 1

Morgon S. and Co. York street, Southwark, hop factor, March 23

Marriott W. Northampton, banker, March 22

Makeham J. Upper Thames street, March 23

Middlehurst M. Wigan, Lancaster, corn dealers, April 11

Morgan G. Foster street, Bishopsgate street, cheesemonger, May 4

Mason E. Great Swan Alley, carpenter, April 6

M'Lackan J. and Co. Great St. Helens, factors, April 27

Maskery W. and Co. Whitechapel road, glass dealers, April 3

Oakley J. St. John street, West Smithfield, bedstead maker, March 23

Ogle J. Billiter square, merchant, March 16

Oates E. Leeds, York, drysalter, March 2

Ogilvy W. jun. and Co. Jeffries square, merchants, April 6

Ollevant G. Manchester, merchant, April 13

Parr R. and W. Watling street, wholesale haberdasher, March 26

Pickwood W. Cloak lane, wine merchant, April 6

Paty T. Lime street, merchant, March 30

Pickirp J. Burnley, Lancaster, cotton spinner, April 10

Pritchard G. New street, Fetter lane, bricklayer, April 20

Phillips T. M. and Co. Twyford, Wilts, mealmen, April 6

Parker, S. South Lambeth, underwriter, April 6

Pierce T. Canterbury, brazier, Apr. 10

Pratt M. Durham, druggist, April 27

Roberts J. Kent road, stone mason, March 16

Robinson W. Suffolk, shoemaker, March 16

Roberts J. Cardigan, horse dealer, March 16

Robinson C. F. Bond court, Walbrook, merchants, March 23

Read J. Blackman street, linen draper, March 23

Richardson W. and C. Kent, farmers, March 23

Randall J. Dean street, Westminster, upholsterer, March 23

Rawlins C. E. Bristol, wholesale grocers

Revell G. Poplar, bricklayers, April 13

Randall T. Oxford, linen draper, April 30

Robertson J. Hydd, Kent, linen draper, April 13

Reynoldson T. Manchester, cotton merchant, April 10

Singer S. Westbury, clothier, March 14

Steele J. Llandaff, coal merchant, March 6

Shenston T. Market Bosworth, draper, March 21

Sutherland R. Newman street, Middlesex, merchant, March 16

Salter S. Ottery, St. Mary, Devon, currier, March 21

Stretton S. Willingdon, Sussex, shopkeeper, March 23

Sanders R. Croydon, cow keeper, March 30
Scott T. Thannington, Kent, victualler, March 26
Stone W. Upper Thames street, coal merchant, April 30
Smith T. and Co. Addle street, warehousemen, April 2
Singleton J. A. Manchester, watch maker, April 10
Sherwood, F. W. Newgate street, cheesemonger, April 20
Stanley S. Derby, grocer
Saunders T. Boroughmarket, builder, May 18
Taylor G. Bristol, silversmith, March 8
Tugwell T. Horsham, Sussex tanner, March 2
Thompson J. Colchester, grocer, March 30
Tweddill J. Liverpool, sadler, March 10
Taylor C. Bristol, silversmith, March 25
Tripp J. Bristol, woollen draper, April 30
Turner R. Kingston upon Hull, grocer, April 1
Tolson P. and Co. King's road, Pimlico, nurserymen, April 6
Tabart B. Bond street, bookseller, May 18
Vallence W. East lane, Bermondsey, builder, March 2
Wright S. sen. Grange road, Bermondsey, bricklayer, March 30
Winnett B. Cavendish square, stock broker, March 30
Williams A. Cheltenham, jeweller, March 23
Wall J. Oxford street, hatter, Apr. 30
White T. jun. Strood, Kent, coal merchant, April 5
Wood R. Margate, Isle of Thanet, grocer, March 25
Wallis J. E. Colchester, merchant, April 2
Watson J. Elton, Lancaster, cotton spinner, April 16
Worth M. Dowgate hill, stationer, April 16
Wright W. Stockport, Chester, hairdresser, April 10
Willis J. and Co. Salisbury square, merchants, April 13
Woodward J. Derby, lace maker, April 15
Willings T. Church lane, Whitechapel, painter, April 20
Whittingham W. Lynn, printer, April 20
Willis J. Pudding lane, merchant, May 7

CERTIFICATES.

Askew J. late of Strand, Straw hat manufacturer
Ainsworth L. of Witnell, and P. Bennett, of Witton, Lancaster, cambric manufacturers
Allen J. Taxteth Park, Lancaster, oil and colourman
Alexander L. of Halifax, money scrivener
Attree H. R. Brighton, undertaker
Aldridge J. Bowling street, Westminster, tailor
Ashwell J. W. Colchester, grocer
Barker J. Sedgeley, Stafford, nail ironmonger
Bentley T. Fenchurch street, dry salter
Bailey R. of Liverpool, merchant
Burford Edw. Patriot row, Bethnal green, merchant
Blurton W. late of Caverswall, Stafford, dealer
Brooks J. Heartshead, York, merchant
Ball J. Westbury on Trim, Gloucester, shopkeeper
Birkett J. H. Norton Falgate, cheesemonger
Bedford C. Manchester, merchant
Bidwell H. Whitechapel, linen draper
Blore W. Knightsbridge, carpenter
Chichester A. Ironmonger lane, merchant
Curtis J. Spring street, Mary-le-bone, tallow chandler
Collier E. Ingersley, Chester, cotton spinner.
Cousins J. late of Bread street, merchant
Combes B. M. late of City road, ironmonger
Carter J. York street, Borough, wine and brandy merchant
Collins Letitia, late of Half Moon street, Piccadilly, milliner
Croose T. Pickett street, linen draper
Eastham R. and R. Marsden, Clitheroe, Lancaster, calico printers
Errington T. and C. Bowstead, Wood street, Cheapside, warehousemen
Darling W. York street, Locksfields, Southwark, victualler
Dudlow N. late of Brighton, vintner
Dyer R. Dudley, Worcester, grocer
Fairman W. Graydon, Old Change, warehouseman
Fourdrinier and Sale, of Charing cross, stationers
Fourdrinier H. Cannon street, paper manufacturer
Gibbs J. late of Haverfordwest, wine merchant

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE AT NEW LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE.

From LONDON *to*	
Portsmouth, Spithead, Poole, or the Isle of Wight	2gs.
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartmouth, or Plymouth	3gs.
Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey	3gs.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and Places adjacent	4gs.
Kinsale, Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, or Belfast	5gs.
Limerick or Galway	6gs.
Londonderry or Glasgow	5gs.
Yarmouth or Lynn	1½g. or 2.
Hull or Gainsborough	2gs.
Newcastle, Whitby, or Sunderland	2½gs.
Leith, Perth, Dundee, Montrose, or Aberdeen	2gs. or 2½.
Inverness, Shetland, or the Orkney Islands	3gs. or 3½.
Stockholm and Places adjacent	40gs. ret. 10*l.*
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh	40 10
Oporto	8gs.
Lisbon	8gs. ret. 4*l.*
Rio de Janeiro	8gs. ret. 4*l.*
MEDITERRANEAN, viz.	
Malaga and Places adjacent	16gs. ret. 6*l.*
Salonica, Gallipoli, Smyrna, or Constantinople	20gs. ret. 5*l.*
Madeira	6gs. ret. 2*l.* 10s.
Jamaica	6gs. ret. 2*l.*
Leeward Islands, viz. Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, &c.	8gs. ret. 4*l.*
Surinam, Demerara, or Berbice	8gs. ret. 4*l.*
Musquito Shore, Honduras, and Places adjacent	12gs. ret. 6*l.*
The American States, their Ships	6gs.
American States, British Ships	10gs. ret. 5*l.*
Newfoundland and Coast of Labradore	6gs. ret. 1*l.*
Bay of Fundy, Quebec, or Montreal	10gs. ret. 4*l.*
Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena, Company's Ships	4gs.
Others	6gs. ret. 1*l.*
Southern Fishery, out & home	25gs.
Bengal, Madras, or China, Company's Ships	6*l.*
Ditto, out and home	12*l.*
Others	10gs.
LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, &c. *to*	
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, Belfast, Londonderry, or Glasgow	4gs. 1.
Limerick or Galway	5gs.
Archangel, home	20gs. 3.
Oporto or Lisbon	10gs. ret. 5*l.*
Gibraltar	8gs. ret. 4*l.*
Madeira	6gs. ret. 2*l.*
Jamaica	7gs. ret. 3*l.* 10s.
Leeward Islands	8 4*l.*
Ditto with Convoy	5gs. 1.
American States	Ditto
Greenland, out and home	8gs.
DUBLIN, CORK, &c. *to*	
London	4gs. ret. 1*l.*
The Baltic	10gs. ret. 5*l.*
Lisbon and Oporto	—
American States, American Ships	6gs.
Ditto, British	12gs.
Greenland, out and home	—
West Indies	8gs. ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica	Ditto
Limerick to London	4gs.

PRICE OF LEATHER.

	per lb.		per lb.
Butts, 50 to 56 lbs. each	20d to 22d	Calf Skins, 30 to 40 lbs.	28d to 33d
Ditto, 56 to 66 lbs. each	22 to 24	Ditto, 50 to 70 lbs.	34 to 42
Merchants' Backs	19 to 21	Ditto, 70 to 80 lbs.	36 to 40
Dressing Hides	18 to 20	Small Seals (Greenland)	3s to 3s. 1d.
Fine Coach Hides	20 to 21	Large Ditto, 140s. to 180s. per doz.	
Crop Hides, 35 to 40 lbs. for cutt.	17 to 20	Goat Skins, 60s. to 70s. ditto.	
Ditto, 45 to 50 lbs.	20 to 22	Tanned Horse Hides	18 to 20

PRICE OF CORN AT LIVERPOOL.—No alteration since last.

Wheat, Engl. new	14	0 a 14	6	per 70lbs.	
American	13	6 a 14	0	ditto	
Dantzig	14	3 a 14	9	ditto	
Irish, old	9	0 a 12	6	ditto	
Ditto, new	12	6 a 13	0	ditto	
Oats, Potatoe	3	11 a 4	2	per 45lbs.	
Ditto, new	4	3 a 4	4	ditto	
Limerick	3	11 a 4	0	ditto	
Waterford	3	9 a 3	11	ditto	
Cork	3	4 a 3	6	ditto	
Wexford	3	3 a 3	5	ditto	
Barley, English	6	6 a 7	0	per 60 lbs.	
Scotch	6	0 a 6	3	ditto	
Malt, Fine	10	6 a 11	0	per 36 qts.	
Inferior	9	0 a 10	0	ditto	
Beans, Tick	57	0 a 58	0	per quar.	
Peas, White	52	0 a 64	0	ditto	
Flour, Fine	80	0 a 85	0	per 280lbs.	
Seconds	72	0 a 77	0	ditto	
American	54	0 a 57	0	per 196lbs.	
Ditto, Sour	45	0 a 48	0	ditto	

IMPORTATIONS AT THE PORT OF LONDON,

FOR THE MONTH ENDING 20TH MARCH, 1811.

Ashes, Pearl and Pot, tons	1570	Rags, tons	278
Barilla, tons	570	Raisins, Smyrna, casks	2300
Brandy, gallons	1800	Rice, bags	1500
Brimstone, tons	670	Rum, gallons	2,570,000
Bristles, doz. lbs.	3480	Silk, Thrown, lbs.	2500
Butter, tons	1260	—— Raw, lbs.	5700
Coffee, bags	10,500	Sugar, hogsheads	65,000
Cork, tons	310	Tallow, tons	170
Cotton, lbs.	2,600,000	Tar, barrels	580
Flax, tons	187	Tobacco, lbs.	2,500,000
Hemp, tons	264	Wheat, qrs.	1,080,000
Linseed, qrs.	2010	Wine, gallons	11,600
Madder, cwt.	1200	Wool, cwt. Spanish	1250
Oil, Olives, tons	250	Hides	51,000

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday, 5th March	Tuesday, 12th March	Tuesday, 19th March	Tuesday, 26th March
AMSTERDAM, 2 *Us.*	29 2	28 4	28 4	28 4
Ditto, at sight	28 2	27 6	27 6	27 6
Rotterdam, 2 *Us.*	8 10	8 6	8 6	8 6
Hamburgh, 2½ *Us.*	25 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
Altona, 2½	25 1	24 1	24 1	24 1
Paris, 1 day's date	17 16	17 16	17 16	17 16
Ditto, at sight	18 6	18 0	18 0	18 0
Bourdeaux	18 6	18 0	18 0	18 0
Madrid ..... *Effective*	—	—	—	—
Palermo .... *in paper*	125	125	125	125
Cadiz	—	—	—	—
Bilboa	41	41	41	41
Leghorn	58	58	58	58
Genoa	54	54	54	54
Venice	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	67	67	67½	67½
Oporto	68	68	68	68
Rio Janeiro	72	72	72	72
Malta	63	63	63	63
Gibraltar	40	40	40	40
Dublin	10	10¼	10¼	10¼
Cork	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼

New Dollars 6s. per Ounce. Omnium 7½ Discount.
Agio of the Bank on Holland, 4 per Cent.

Average Price of Corn throughout England and Wales, taken from the London Gazette, for the Week ending 16th March, 1811.

Wheat	92s 7d	Peas	48s 3d
Rye	46 6	Beans	44 11
Barley	38 0	Oats	26 1
Oatmeal	48 1	Beer or Big	— —

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.—22d March, 1811.

ST. JAMES'S MARKET.	£ s.	£ s.	WHITECHAPEL.	£ s.	£ s.	SMITHFIELD.	£ s.	£ s.
Hay	6 0	to 9 10	Hay	6 5	to 9 10	Hay	8 0	to 9 0
Clover	8 0	— 9 0	Clover	8 0	— 10 0	Clover	8 0	— 8 10
Straw	3 10	— 4 0	Straw	3 10	— 3 18	Straw	3 5	— 3 10

PRICE OF COALS, 25th March, 1811.

Newcastle	44 0 to 60 0	Cinders	31 0 to — —
Sunderland	43 0 — 55 0	Other Coals	50 0 — 55 0

Delivered at 12s. advance on the above Prices.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Price of Grain, 25th March, 1811.

Wheat	65 to 87	Malt	62 to 69	Oats	20 to 27
——, fine	89 — 97	White Pease	41 — 50	Polands	39 — 31
——, superfine	102 — —	Boilers	47 — 57	Fine Flour	80 — 85
Rye	34 — 38	Gray	36 — 42	Seconds	75 — 80
Barley	25 — 35	Beans, old	38 — 44	Per sack of 5 bushels, or 280lbs.	
——, fine	40 — 45	Ticks	33 — 38	Rape Seed, per last	L.46 — 51

MONDAY, 25th March, 1811.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

TO SINK THE OFFAL, PER STONE OF 8lbs.

Beef	5 6 to 6 0	Beef	5 0 to 5 9
Mutton	5 6 — 6 6	Mutton	5 4 — 6 0
Veal	6 0 — 7 6	Veal	6 0 — 7 3
Pork	6 0 — 7 3	Pork	6 10 — 7 2
Lamb	0 0 — 0 0	Lamb	0 0 — 0 0

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

BY THE CARCASE.

PRICE OF HOPS.—BOROUGH.

Kent, bags	L.5 10 to 7 0	Kent, pockets	L.6 0 to 8 0
Sussex	5 0 — 6 0	Sussex	6 0 — 7 0
Essex	5 10 — 6 10	Essex, Farnham	10 0 —12 0

Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, 43 17 per Cwt. exclusive of Customs and Excise payable thereon.—T. NETTLESHIP, *Clerk of the Grocers' Company.*—From London Gazette of 23d March, 1811.

SCOTCH MARKETS.—EDINBURGH, March 20th.

MEAL MARKET, TUESDAY.

	L.	s.	d.
Oatmeal, per bolls, of			
First, per boll	1	0	0
Second	0	19	0
Third	0	18	0
First, per peck	0	1	4
Barleymeal	0	1	2
Peasemeal	0	1	3
Quartern Loaf	0	0	11½

PRICES OF MEAT, &c.

Beef, per lb.	6d. a 8d.
Mutton	6d. a 8d.
Veal	8d. a 12d.
Pork	8d. a 9d.
Lamb, per qr.	— —
Raw Hides, per st.	7s. a 9d.
Butter, per lb.	1s. 6d.
——, Salt	1s. 2d. a 1s. 5d.
Eggs, per dozen	10d.

GRASS MARKET, MARCH 13.

Sheep and Lambs, 1200, at per stone, sinking offals	8s. 6d. a 8s. 9d.
Cattle, 100	8s. a 8s. 8d.
Milk Cows, 14l. to 26l.	
Horses sold heavily.	
Coals, p. cart of 12 cwt.	8s. 6d. a 10s. 6d.

DUNDEE MANUFACTURES, March 13.

LINENS.

Sail-cloth, No. 1	14 a 0
HempCotton Bagging	10 a 13
Strelitz	9 a 9½
Lint Osnaburghs	6¾ a 7¼
Tow ditto	4¾ a 5¾
Ditto ditto	6 a 7¼
Ditto ditto	7 a 7¾
German Dowlas 27 inch	12 1 f.
Common ditto, 27 — 11	
Tow sheeting, 24 port	10 a 10½
Ditto ditto— 20 — 8¾	a 9¼

YARNS, per spl.

3lb. Lint hand-spun	3 10 a 4 0
3 ditto Mill-spun	4 6 a 4 7
4 ditto ditto	5 0 a 5 2
5 ditto ditto	5 10 a 6 0
6 ditto ditto	6 5 a 6 6
7 ditto ditto	7 4 a 7 6
6 shorts ditto	4 3 a 4 4
7 and 8 Tow ditto	0 6¾ a 0 7
10 to 20lb. ditto	0 0 a 0 8

FLAX.

Petersburgh, 12 head	L.75 a 76
——, 9 ditto	78 a 80
Riga Thiesenhausen	80 a 84
Drujana Cut	67 a 69
Leibau	70 a 72
Narva, 12 head	— a —
Archangel	— a —

HEMP.

Petersburgh, clean	L.70 a 73
Ditto, half clean	65 a 66
Riga Rhine	70 a 72
Drujana Pass	58 a 62
Common Pass	58 a 60
Codilla	45 a 49

LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

MARCH 22, 1811.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C. 112lb.; D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ½ Chest of Oil 30 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or Barrels of Pitch, containing 31½ Gallons each; Q. Quarter of 8 Bushels; T. Ton, or 20 cwt.; Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.—NOTE, Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellus and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 126 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Aum of 36 Gallons; and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted.) All Kinds of Fish Oil are sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.

N. B. The Duties which are paid by the Importers, are included in the following Prices, and the Drawback, if Exported within three Years, is the Property of the Shipper.

	FROM £.	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.	Per
ALUM, English	24	0	0	25	0	0	T.
———, Roach	1	15	0	1	18	0	C.
Almonds Barbary Bitter	3	5	0	0	0	0	—
——— Sweet	4	5	0	0	0	0	—
———, Jordan	18	0	0	21	0	0	—
———, Valentia	5	5	0	5	10	0	—
Annatto, Flag	0	1	6	0	0	0	lb.
———, Spanish	0	3	6	0	4	3	—
Argol, Bolo. & Rhe. W.	6	0	0	6	6	0	C.
——— Florence, White	5	5	0	5	10	0	—
———, Red	5	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Naples, White	3	15	0	4	0	0	—
———, Red	3	10	0	3	15	0	—
Ashes Amer. Pearl	2	16	0	2	18	0	—
——— Pot best	2	10	0	2	12	0	—
——— Barilla, Teneriffe	2	8	0	2	10	0	—
———, Spanish	2	0	0	0	0	0	—
———, Sicily	2	8	0	2	10	0	—
——— Dantzic Pearl	1	10	0	1	18	0	—
——— Russia Pot	1	18	0	0	0	0	—
Bark, Oak	33	10	0	35	0	0	—
BERRIES, Junip. Ger.	1	8	0	1	9	0	—
———, Ita.	1	10	0	1	18	0	—
———, Yell. Turk.	2	10	0	2	16	0	G.
Brandy, Best	1	7	0	1	10	0	—
———, Inferior	1	6	0	1	8	0	—
Brimstone, Foreign Ro.	32	0	0	34	0	0	C.
Bristles, Hog Rus. un.	22	0	0	0	0	0	—
———, Archan. ditto	22	0	0	0	0	0	—
———, Konings. ditto	22	0	0	0	0	0	—
CAPERS, French	11	0	0	14	0	0	—
———, Spanish	6	10	0	8	0	0	lb.
Cochineal, Spa. Garb.	1	10	0	1	18	0	—
———, East India	0	4	0	0	6	0	—
Cocoa, West India	3	10	0	4	0	0	C.
———, Carr. for Exp.	5	11	0	6	1	0	—
Coffee, W. I. very ord.	1	10	0	2	4	0	—
——— ord.	2	5	0	2	15	0	—
——— mid.	2	16	0	3	3	0	—
——— gd.	3	4	0	3	10	0	—
——— fine	3	11	0	4	0	0	—
———, Mocha or E. I.	20	0	0	24	0	0	—
———, Java	4	0	0	4	10	0	—

		FROM £.	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.	Per
Copper, unmanufact.		5	17	6	0	0	0	C.
———, manufactured		0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Copperas, Green		0	8	0	0	8	6	—
Cotton Wool	Brazil. Pernambuc	0	1	10	0	1	11½	lb.
	Brazil. Bahia	0	1	7	0	1	8	—
	Brazil. Maranhan	0	1	6	0	1	7	—
	Brazil. Para	0	1	5	0	1	6	—
	Dutch West Indies. Suriuam	0	1	7	0	1	9	—
	Dutch West Indies. Demerara	0	1	4	0	1	7	—
	Dutch West Indies. Berbice	0	1	4	0	1	7	—
	No Tret allowed. Carriacou	0	1	7	0	1	8	—
	No Tret allowed. Grenada	0	1	5	0	1	6	—
	No Tret allowed. Barbadoes	0	1	4	0	1	5	—
	No Tret allowed. Domingo	0	1	4	0	1	6	—
	No Tret allowed. Martinico	0	1	5	0	1	6	—
	Smyrna	0	1	0	0	1	1	—
	Bahama	0	1	2	0	1	4	—
	Bengal	0	0	7	0	0	8	—
DYER'S Wd. Bar. W.		21	0	0	22	0	0	T.
———, Brazil		20	0	0	0	0	0	—
———, Brazilet		12	0	0	18	0	0	—
———, Cam Wd.		40	0	0	50	0	0	—
———, Fustic		18	0	0	19	0	0	—
——— Zant or young		10	0	0	10	10	0	—
——— Logw. Camp.		21	0	0	22	0	0	—
——— Hond. chipt		17	0	0	18	0	0	—
——— Jamaica ch.		16	0	0	17	0	0	—
——— Nicaragua, l.		34	0	0	35	0	0	—
——— small		18	0	0	20	0	0	—
Sanders, Red		49	0	0	55	0	0	—
DRUGS								
ALOES, Barb.		18	0	0	19	0	0	C.
———, Succotorine		18	0	0	0	0	0	—
———, Hep. or E. I.		14	0	0	15	0	0	—
Angelica Root		6	0	0	6	6	0	—
Antimony Crude		5	5	0	6	0	0	—
Arsenic, Red		4	0	0	4	4	0	—
———, White		2	18	0	3	0	0	—
Balsam, Capivi		0	3	2	0	3	6	lb.
———, Peru		0	11	0	0	18	0	—
———, Tolu		0	8	6	0	0	0	—
Bark, Jesuits		0	3	6	0	5	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
Bark, Jesuits, Red	0	16	0	0	20	0	lb.
——, Yellow	0	3	0	0	4	0	—
Borax, refined, E. I.	5	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——, English	0	2	4	0	2	6	lb.
——, unre. or Tinc.	4	10	0	0	0	0	C.
Camphire, refined	0	5	6	0	6	0	lb.
——, unrefined	15	0	0	20	0	0	C.
Cantharides	0	14	0	0	0	0	lb.
Cardamoms (best)	0	8	0	0	0	0	—
Cassia Buds	11	11	0	0	0	0	C.
—— Fistula, W. I.	5	15	0	6	0	0	—
—— Lignea	9	0	0	18	0	0	—
Castor Oil, p. bot. 1½lb.	0	5	6	0	0	0	bo
Coculus Indicus	10	10	0	11	0	0	C.
Colocynth, Turkey	0	4	0	0	0	0	lb.
Columbo Root	3	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Cream of Tartar	7	10	0	8	0	0	—
Essence of Bergamot	0	12	0	0	14	0	lb.
—— Lavender	0	12	0	0	0	0	lb.
—— Lemon	0	8	3	0	0	0	—
—— Origanum	0	14	0	0	15	0	—
—— Rosemary	0	6	0	0	7	0	—
Gallangal, East India	2	15	0	3	0	0	C.
Gentian Root	6	0	0	0	0	0	—
Ginseng	0	2	0	0	2	6	lb.
Gum Ammo. Drop	26	0	0	27	0	0	C.
——Lump	9	0	0	13	0	0	—
Gum Arabic, E. I.	2	0	0	4	10	0	—
— Turkey, fine	8	0	0	9	0	0	—
— Barbary	2	16	0	2	18	0	—
— Assafœtida	10	0	0	0	0	0	—
— Benjamin	20	0	0	30	0	0	—
— Cambogium	20	0	0	26	0	0	—
— Copal, scraped	0	3	6	0	4	0	lb.
— Galbanum	8	10	0	9	0	0	C.
— Guaiacum	0	3	0	0	3	6	lb.
— Mastic	0	6	2	0	6	6	—
— Myrrh	18	0	0	20	0	0	C.
— Olibanum	6	0	0	9	0	0	—
— Opoponax	85	0	0	0	0	0	—
— Sandrac	5	10	0	6	10	0	—
— Seneca, garbled	5	15	0	0	0	0	—
— Tragacanth	22	0	0	0	0	0	—
Jalap	0	3	6	0	4	0	lb.
Ipecacuanha	0	11	0	0	11	6	—
Isinglass, Book	0	14	0	0	15	0	—
—— Leaf	0	15	0	0	0	0	—
—— Long Staple	0	14	0	0	14	6	—
Manna, Flakey	0	4	6	0	0	0	—
Musk, China	0	16	0	0	17	0	oz
Nux Vomica	1	1	0	1	10	0	C.
Oil of Vitriol	0	0	4¼	0	0	4½	lb
Opium	0	16	0	0	18	0	—
Pink Root	0	2	0	0	2	3	—
Quicksilver	0	5	4	0	0	0	—
Rhubarb, East India	0	4	0	0	5	6	—
——, Russia	0	16	0	0	17	0	—
Saffron	1	10	0	1	15	0	C.
Sago	2	8	0	2	12	0	—
Sal Ammoniac	9	0	0	10	0	0	—
Salop	12	12	0	13	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
Sarsaparilla	0	1	8	0	3	0	lb.
Sassafras	2	16	0	3	0	0	C.
Scammony	1	7	0	1	8	0	lb.
Senna	0	3	0	0	5	6	—
Seeds, Anni. Alicant	6	0	0	6	10	0	C.
——, Coriander, English	0	16	0	0	0	0	—
——, Cummin	4	10	0	4	15	0	—
——, Fenugreek	3	10	0	3	15	0	—
Shellack	8	0	0	9	0	0	—
Sticklack	8	0	0	9	14	0	—
Snake Root	0	3	3	0	3	6	lb.
Soap, Cast. or Spanish	8	8	0	9	0	0	C.
——, Yellow	4	0	0	0	0	0	—
——, Mottled	4	10	0	0	0	0	—
——, Curd	4	14	0	0	0	0	—
Spermaceti, refined	0	3	0	0	3	3	lb.
Tamarinds, West India	5	10	0	5	15	0	C.
Tapioca, Lisbon	0	0	6	0	1	0	lb.
Turmeric, Bengal	7	0	0	9	0	0	C.
——, China	10	0	0	0	0	0	—
——, West India	5	10	9	6	0	0	—
Verdigrise, Wet	0	2	9	0	3	3	lb.
——, Dry	0	5	0	0	0	0	—
——, Crystalliz.	0	12	6	0	13	0	—
Vitriol, Roman	0	0	7	0	0	7½	—
EBONY, Black Rose	20	0	0	24	0	0	T.
——, Green	12	10	0	13	10	0	—
Elep. T. 70 to 90lb. ea.	28	0	0	30	0	0	C.
——, Scrivelloes	14	0	0	17	0	0	—
FEATHERS, Dantz	0	3	2	0	4	0	lb.
——, Hambro'	0	2	9	0	3	0	—
——, Russia	0	2	6	0	3	6	—
——, Down	0	4	0	0	4	1	—
Flax, Riga	79	0	0	80	0	0	T.
——, Petersb. 12 head	74	0	0	74	10	0	—
——, Archangel	65	0	0	0	0	0	—
GALLS, Aleppo, blue	8	0	0	9	0	0	C.
——, mixt	7	0	0	7	5	0	—
Geneva, Holland	1	2	6	1	0	3	G.
Glue, For. dry, th. lea.	2	5	0	0	0	0	C.
——, thin	2	5	0	0	0	0	—
Hemp, Riga Rhine	75	0	0	76	0	0	T.
——, Out shot	68	0	0	70	0	0	—
——, Codilia	40	0	0	0	0	0	—
——, Petersb. Clean	77	0	0	78	0	0	—
——, hf. cl.	64	0	0	66	0	0	—
Hides, raw, West India	0	0	4	0	0	5	lb.
——, Bus. Ayrs.	0	0	6	0	0	8	—
——, Brazil	0	0	5	0	0	7	—
——, Hor. Brit.	0	13	0	0	16	0	Hi

INDIGO.

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
Spanish	Guatimala, Flora	0	11	6	0	13	0	lb.
	——, Sobr.	0	9	0	0	11	0	—
	——, Corts.	0	5	6	0	8	6	—
	Caracca, Flora	0	9	6	0	12	6	—
	——, Sobres	0	8	0	0	9	3	—
	——, Cortes	0	5	6	0	7	9	—
Brazil		0	2	6	0	4	0	—

		FROM			TO			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
East Ind.	Blue	0	10	0	0	11	6	P.
	Purple	0	8	9	0	10	3	
	Copper and violet	0	6	3	0	8	9	
	Copper	0	4	3	0	6	0	
IRON, British, in Bars		16	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——— Pigs		10	0	0	11	0	0	
———, Old Sable		24	0	0	30	0	0	
———, New Sable		23	0	0	0	0	0	
———, Gurioffs		23	0	0	0	0	0	
———, Archangel		22	10	0	0	0	0	
———, Swedish		25	0	0	0	0	0	
LEMONS, repa.		6	0	0	0	0	0	ch
Licorice, Italian		9	0	0	0	0	0	C.
———, Spanish		6	0	0	7	0	0	
Lead, Pigs		34	0	0	35	0	0	T.
——, Milled or Sheet		38	10	0	0	0	0	
——, Bars		37	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Shot, No. 1 to 5		39	5	0	0	0	0	
——— 6 to 9		39	15	0	0	0	0	
——, Litharge		44	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Red		39	0	0	0	0	0	
——, White		49	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Ore		30	0	0	0	0	0	
MADDER, Dut. Cro.		4	15	0	5	10	0	C.
———, Ombro		3	10	0	4	10	0	
———, Gamene		1	15	0	3	10	0	
———, Mulls		0	8	0	0	18	0	
———, Roots		2	16	0	2	18	0	
Mats, Archangel		5	0	0	0	0	0	H.
OIL Lucca, or Salad		20	0	0	21	0	0	Jr.
———½ Chest		3	10	0	4	10	0	
——, Olive, Barbary		68	0	0	0	0	0	T.
———, Gallipoli		70	0	0	71	0	0	
——, Palm		2	15	0	0	0	0	C.
——, Turpentine, Eng.		5	0	0	5	5	0	
———, For.		4	5	0	0	0	0	
——, Rape, English		61	0	0	0	0	0	T.
———, Refined		64	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Linseed, English		55	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Cod, Newfound.		39	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Sperm		113	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——, Head Matter		112	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Whale, Greenl.		45	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Brazil, or S. Fish.		44	0	0	0	0	0	
Oranges, Lisb. re. best		5	0	0	0	0	0	ch
———, St. Michael's		2	5	0	2	10	0	bx
Orchil Weed, Cana. B.		none			0	0	0	T.
———, Inferior		140	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Cape de Verd		90	0	0	0	0	0	
PITCH, American		0	18	0	0	0	0	C.
——, Archangel		0	19	0	0	0	0	
——, Sweden		0	19	0	1	0	0	
——, British		1	1	0	0	0	0	
PROVISIONS. Butter	Carlow 1st	6	0	0	6	2	0	
	Cork 1st	6	6	0	6	8	0	
	Waterford 1st	6	0	0	6	2	0	
	Holland	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Friesland	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	York, Best	3	4	0	3	8	0	Fi
	Cumberland	3	8	0	3	10	0	

		FROM			TO			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Provisions. Irish.	Bacon, New	3	14	0	3	16	0	Per C.
	Beef, India	9	7	6	9	10	0	T.
	Beef, Mess	8	10	0	8	12	6	
	Pork, India	9	5	0	9	10	0	
	——, N. M.	5	10	0	5	12	6	
Hams, York		6	5	0	6	14	0	C.
RAGS, Hambro' S.P.F.		3	0	0	3	2	0	
———, F.F.		2	10	0	2	12	0	
———, F.X.		1	15	0	0	0	0	
——, Italian, Fine		3	8	0	0	0	0	
———, Seconds		2	15	0	0	0	0	
Rice		1	9	0	1	10	0	C.
RAISINS, &c. Wholesale D.'s Prices.	Currants	3	0	0	3	14	0	C.
	Figs, Faro	2	0	0	2	16	0	
	——, Turkey	2	10	0	4	0	0	
	Prunes, New	2	16	0	3	0	0	
	Muscatels	10	0	0	12	0	0	
	Bloom, or Jar	4	0	0	7	0	0	
	Sun or Solis, N.	3	10	0	3	14	0	
	Denia or Mala.	2	10	0	2	14	0	
	Sultana	4	10	0	4	16	0	
	Smyrna	2	6	0	2	8	0	
Rosin		0	14	0	0	15	0	
Rum, Jamaica		0	4	8	0	7	0	G.
——, Leeward Island		0	3	10	0	4	0	lb.
SACCHARUM Saturni		0	1	5	0	1	6	C.
Safflower		4	10	0	4	15	0	
Saltpetre, Ea. In. Rou		3	16	0	0	0	0	
——, Brit. Refin.		4	4	0	4	5	0	
Smalts		0	1	7	0	3	2	lb.
Shumack		1	12	0	1	15	0	C.
Skins undressed.	Goat, Turkey	1	5	0	2	15	0	D.
	——, Mogadore	1	15	0	2	10	0	
	Lamb, Italian	12	12	0	0	0	0	120 sk.
	——, Spanish	6	0	0	6	10	0	sk
	Kid, Italian	17	0	0	0	0	0	
	——, Spanish	6	0	0	9	0	0	
	Seal. Greenl.	0	2	11	0	0	0	sk
	—— So. Fishery	0	6	0	0	10	0	
	Calf, British	0	10	0	0	12	6	
	——, For. salted	0	0	6	0	0	11½	lb.
Silk, Raw, 16 oz. to a lb.	Bengal, Skein	0	19	0	1	10	0	
	——, Novi	1	6	0	1	16	0	
	China	none			0	0	0	
	——, 6 Moss	2	0	6	2	5	0	
	Milan	1	17	0	1	18	0	
	Reggio	1	11	0	1	12	6	
	Brutia	1	12	0	1	13	0	
Silk, Thrown, 16 oz. to a lb.	Bergam.	2	10	0	2	14	0	
	Modena	2	10	0	2	11	6	
	Piedm.	3	0	0	3	5	0	
	Milan	2	9	0	2	12	6	
Spices, Cinnamon		0	11	0	0	11	6	
——, Cloves		0	11	0	0	12	0	
——, Mace, Long		2	6	0	2	12	0	
——, Nutmegs		0	12	0	1	0	0	
——, Ginger, Barb. W.		3	15	0	4	0	0	C.
——, Jam. Black		4	10	0	0	0	0	
——, Whi.		6	0	0	9	0	0	
——, East India		3	3	0	3	6	0	

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
Spices, (Pepper) East India	0	2	5½	0	2	6	lb
——, White	0	4	3	0	4	4	—
——, Long	7	10	0	8	0	0	C.
——, P. or J. Pep.	0	1	11	0	1	11½	lb.
Spirits, Malt	0	15	3	0	0	0	G.
—— of Wine	1	2	0	1	3	0	C.
SUGAR.—Waterside Prices. Antigua	3	8	0	3	15	0	—
Barb. Clay. 1s.	4	15	0	10	0	0	—
——, 2d.	3	16	0	3	18	0	—
——, 3d.	3	13	0	3	15	0	—
Musco. or Bro.	3	7	0	3	14	0	—
Dom. N. and T.	3	8	0	3	14	0	—
Grenada, Moscov.	3	8	0	3	11	0	—
Jamaica, Brown	3	8	0	3	9	0	—
——, Middl.	3	11	0	3	12	0	—
——, Good	3	14	0	3	16	0	—
——, Fine	3	18	0	4	0	0	—
St. Kitts and Mon.	3	9	0	3	16	0	—
Toba. and St. Vin.	3	8	0	3	14	0	—
Surinam & Dem.	3	6	0	3	9	0	—
Trinidad	3	8	0	3	12	0	—
East India	1	16	0	2	2	0	—
Sug.-Brokers Prices. Ground Tips	3	0	0	3	16	0	—
——, Middles	3	17	0	3	14	0	—
——, Faces	3	15	3	4	5	0	—
Lumps, Brown	4	10	0	4	15	0	—
——, Middling	4	7	0	5	0	0	—
——, Best	5	1	0	5	4	0	—
Sing. Loa. Brown	5	0	0	5	4	0	—
——, Middl.	5	2	0	5	4	0	—
——, Best	5	5	0	5	10	0	—
Powder, Loaves	5	6	0	5	16	0	—
Molasses	1	14	0	1	15	0	—
TALLOW, Town Melted.	3	14	0	0	0	0	—
——, Rus. Yell.	3	8	0	0	0	0	—
——, Whi.	3	3	0	3	4	0	—
——, Soap	3	2	0	3	3	0	—
Rough Fat	0	4	3	0	0	0	St.
TAR, Carolina	1	18	0	0	0	0	C.
—, Virginia	2	5	0	2	6	0	—
—, Archangel	2	6	0	0	0	0	—
—, Stockholm	2	10	0	0	0	0	—
TEA, without Duty or Excise	——						
—, Bohea	0	1	6½	0	1	9	lb.
—, Congou	0	2	10	0	3	7½	—
—, Campoi	0	3	3	0	3	7	—
—, Pekoe	0	4	0	0	4	7	—
—, Twankay	0	3	6	3	10	0	—
—, Hyson Skin	0	3	5	0	3	9	—
—, Hyson	0	4	10	0	5	6	—
—, Gunpowder	0	5	8	0	7	1	—
TIN, in Bars, on Board	8	13	0	0	0	0	C.
—, in Blocks, ditto	8	11	0	0	0	0	—
— Grain, in Block	10	4	0	10	8	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
TIMBER.—Deals. D. 3 I. by 40 F.	3	10	0	0	0	0	each per C. Ld.
— 2½ —— 36 —	0	0	0	0	0	0	
— 2 —— 30 —	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stockholm 14 —	64	0	0	66	0	0	
Christia. 12 —	48	0	0	52	0	0	
Carltha, 12 —	45	0	0	48	0	0	
Norway	7	0	0	7	15	0	
Dantzic Fir	14	14	0	0	0	0	
Memel Fir	12	0	0	14	14	0	—
American Quebec	10	0	0	15	0	0	—
Oak Board	12	10	0	0	0	0	—
Pine Boards	8	5	0	0	0	0	—
Masts	15	0	0	18	18	0	—
Tobacco bonded Maryla Fi.	0	0	6	0	0	11	lb.
Good Colo.	0	0	4	0	0	6	—
—— Middl. Dit.	0	0	4¼	0	0	5	—
—— Virgi. Fine	0	0	6	0	0	8	—
—— Ordinary	0	0	3	0	0	4	—
—— Carolina	0	0	8	0	0	11	—
—— Georgia	0	0	10	0	0	11	—
—— Strip Leaf	0	0	6	0	0	9	—
—— Turkey	0	0	9	0	1	1	—
Tortoise-shell	0	16	0	0	17	0	—
Turpentine, American	1	0	0	1	2	0	C.
Valonia	15	0	0	0	0	0	T.
Vermilion, Dutch	0	5	6	0	5	9	lb.
——, China	0	4	6	0	5	0	—
WAX, Bees, English	13	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——, American	11	11	0	0	0	0	—
——, African	10	0	0	10	10	0	—
——, Dant. and Ham.	13	0	0	0	0	0	—
——, Hambro' White	0	3	4	0	0	0	lb.
WINE, Dealers Prices of Red Port	105	3	0	110	0	0	P.
—, Old	108	0	0	115	0	0	—
Sherry	88	0	0	103	0	0	Bt
Lisbon	96	0	0	100	0	0	P.
Vidonia	75	0	0	78	0	0	—
Bucellas	100	0	0	105	0	0	—
Mountain, Old	75	0	0	80	0	0	Bt
Madeira, Old	90	0	0	120	0	0	P.
Claret	70	0	0	90	0	0	H.
Rhenish	0	0	0	0	0	0	A.
Wood, Box, Turkey	16	0	0	23	0	0	—
——, Cedar, Carolina	0	0	6½	0	0	11	Ft
——, Jamaica	0	1	0	0	0	0	—
Lignum Vitæ, Jamaica	14	0	0	32	0	0	T.
——, Provid.	11	0	0	21	0	0	—
Mahogany, Hispa.	0	1	9½	0	1	11	Ft
——, Honduras	0	1	5	0	1	8	—
Wool, Bev. Ruffl. Best	4	2	0	0	0	0	lb.
——, Wooms, Brown	3	19	0	4	0	0	—
——, Best W.	3	14	0	0	0	0	—
——, W. Sta.	3	6	0	0	0	0	—
——, Dt. Sea.	4	0	0	0	0	0	—
——, Coney, English	0	17	6	0	0	0	—
——, Goats, Smyrna	0	4	6	0	5	9	—
——, Vigonia, Red	0	11	0	0	14	0	—
——, Pale	0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Yarn, Mohair, Smyrna	0	4	6	0	9	0	—

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 21st of FEBRUARY to 19th of MARCH, 1811.

1811.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Def.	4 per Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy Cent.	5 per Cent. 1797.	Long Annuities.	Consol Short Ann.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Irish 5 per Cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Vict. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto	3½ d. Exchequer Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Omnium.	Bank for Account.	India for Account.	Consols for Account.
																				£ s. d.				
Feb. 21	245½	66½	66	—	83⅛	93¼	—	17⅞	—					25 26p	—	—	—	—	5 9p	—	4⅝ dis	—	—	66½
22	—	66⅜	65⅞	—	83	98	—	17⅞	—	64⅞	6⅛	—	178	25p	—	—	—	—	5 9p	—	—	—	—	65⅝
23	—	66⅜	65⅞	—	83	98	—	17⅞	—			—	176¼	24 25p	—	—	—	—	6 10p	—	—	—	—	65¼
25	243½	66⅛	65½	—	83	97⅝	—	17⅞	—		6½	—		25 24p	—	—	—	—	10 9p	—	5⅛ dis	—	—	65¼
26	243	66⅛	65⅜	—	83	98	—	17⅞	—	64	6⅝	—	177	23 24p	—	—	—	—	6 10p	—	—	—	—	65¼
28	243½	66⅛	65⅜	—	82	98	—	17⅞	—	64⅝		—		25 26p	—	—	—	—	9 11p	—	—	—	—	66⅛
March 1	244	66	65⅞	—	83	98	—	17⅞	—			—		27p	—	—	—	—	9 13p	—	—	—	—	66
2	—	66	65½	—		98	—	17⅞	—			—	178	26 25p	—	—	—	—	10 3p	—	—	—	—	65⅝
4	—	66	65½	—	shut	97⅞	—	17¾	—			—	177½	26 27p	—	—	—	—	13 15p	—	—	—	—	65⅝
5	245¼	66	65½	—		97⅞	—		—			—	178	26 27p	—	—	—	65¼	10 13p	—	5⅛ dis	—	—	66
6	—	shut	65⅞	—	shut	97⅞	—	shut	—	64⅜		—		26p	—	—	—	—	13 19p	—	5 dis	179	—	66⅜
7	shut	shut	67⅜	—	shut	97⅞	—	shut	—		6⅛	—		25 23p	—	—	—	—	7 11p	—	—	—	—	66⅛
8	—	shut	65⅜	—	shut	97⅞	—	shut	—	64⅜		—		25p	—	—	—	—	7 10p	—	5⅛ dis	—	—	66⅛
9	—	—	65¾	—	97⅝		—		—			—		26 27p	—	—	—	—	12 14p	—	—	—	—	66
11	—	shut	65¼	—	shut	97½	—	shut	—			—		26 27p	—	—	—	—	12 14p	—	—	—	—	66
12	—	—	65¼	—	—	97½	—	—	—		6⅛	—	179	26 27p	—	—	—	—	12 14p	—	—	—	—	66
13	—	shut	65⅜	—	shut	97¾	—	shut	—	64¼		—		11 9p	—	—	—	—	11 9p	—	5⅛ dis	—	—	65¾
14	—	—	65¼	—	—	97⅞	—	—	—			—		25 24p	—	—	—	—	9 11p	—	5⅞ dis	—	—	65⅛
15	—	shut	65¼	—	shut	97¼	—	shut	—	64	6¼	—		23 24p	—	—	—	—	10 11p	—	5⅞ dis	—	179	65⅛
16	—	—	65¼	—	—	97⅛	—	—	—			—		22 23p	—	—	—	—	8 10p	—	5⅞ dis	—	—	65⅛
18	—	shut	65¼	—	shut	97⅛	—	shut	—			—		23 24p	—	—	—	—	8 10p	—	5⅞ dis	—	—	65⅛
19	—	—	65	—	—	97⅛	—	—	—	63½		—		22 23p	—	—	—	—	9 4p	—	6⅛ dis	177	—	65¼

The above are taken at the highest prices of the day.

ISAAC VALE, Stock-Broker, 74, Bishopsgate Without.